

URGENT TALKS IN SYRIA OVER FRANJIEH'S FATE

By ANAN SAFADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

The fate of Lebanese President Franjiah as well as probably of all Lebanon was last night being decided in Damascus. Leaders of the various rival factions streamed into the Syrian capital where President Hafiz Assad was reported to be making a 11th hour effort to avert a military showdown between the pro-Franjiah camp and the supporters of a five-day-old coup led by the Beirut garrison commander, Brig-Gen. Aziz Abid.

The 96-man Lebanese Parliament yesterday could not muster more

than 26 deputies for an emergency session scheduled to discuss the state of Lebanon resulting from President Franjiah's refusal to bow to threats to step down.

A Beirut radio station speaking for Abid's military junta yesterday said that political efforts, presumably in Damascus, were now being made with the aim of finding a "judicial way" for the resignation of Franjiah whose six-year term ends next September.

Indications were that the Lebanese politicians were seeking a face-saving formula by suggesting a voluntary resignation by Franjiah preparatory to naming a new president.

The pro-Abid radio warned that unless such a formula is outlined "within a very short time," the armed forces rallying behind the coup would take military steps to force Franjiah out of the office. "Over my dead body," has been the reply from the 65-year-old president, now boosting his position by increasing Christian military and public support in face of the Moslem-supported Brig. Abid.

The Syrians were yesterday reported to have deployed elements from the Damascus-sponsored Palestine Liberation Army as well as of their Sa'aka sabotage organization in the vicinity of Lebanon's presidential palace to prevent an assault by rebel army forces. The Syrians were seeking to avoid a showdown between the rebels and some 1,200 loyal Christian troops now guarding Franjiah's residence.

Earlier yesterday, rebel forces were said to have pulled within artillery range of the presidential palace. These units reportedly belong to dissident Lt. Ahmed Khatib who has rallied his two-month-old breakaway "Lebanese Arab army" behind Brig. Abid's military. Khatib told newsmen that he and his forces had fired one artillery shell at the palace early yesterday "just as a warning... To make Franjiah's knees quiver."

Meanwhile, the supporters of the rival camps yesterday traded rocket fire as well as carrying out kidnappings in Beirut and other areas. Some 50 persons were reported to have been killed in the past two days.

Unidentified gunmen yesterday set free about 800 convicts after storming Lebanon's third largest prison in Beirut. The convicts were all serving sentences for crimes ranging from theft and murder to operating private armed syndicates.

Lebanese woman crosses border to give birth

By YORAM HAMZARAH
AND DAVID SLAV
Jerusalem Post Reporters

STULLA. — A Lebanese Maronite Christian woman in labour, Aryan Rank, 31, crossed into Israel yesterday and was transferred immediately by military ambulance to the Elv Government Hospital in Tel Aviv. She gave birth to a son at the hospital. Mother and son were reported to be doing well.

Another Lebanese woman, unidentified, also reportedly crossed the border yesterday. It also was said that several wounded or ill Lebanese have asked permission to cross, but it was not known whether they had been admitted.

Meanwhile, the Maronite Christian family of seven which sought refuge last Friday received a three-month permit to stay in Israel. They are receiving medical examinations. They are staying in a G. A. village.

According to Dan Levanon, chairman of the Upper Galilee Regional Council, the recent events in Lebanon have not affected life in the area. "Farm work goes on as usual," he told delegates of border settlements yesterday. "The resort places are getting plenty of reservations for Pessah and spring."

At the same time, Levanon, of Kibbutz Kfar Bihm, asked for help to ease the settlement's burden of guard duty along with daily work in the fields. He said that the settlements are cooperating fully with the IDF.

The IDF has reportedly strengthened security measures along the frontier and is keeping a close watch on the situation in Lebanon. All necessary arrangements to assure security in the area and to defend the settlements have been undertaken.

Egyptians may ban facilities for Soviets

AIRO. — The Soviet navy is likely to lose harbour facilities in Egypt following President Sadat's decision to cancel the 1971 friendship and cooperation treaty with Moscow, Egyptian sources said yesterday.

They emphasized that no decision on the withdrawal of naval facilities was granted to the Russians but it has been made but said such a step is likely, logical, and expected to be taken soon.

A big Soviet naval base at the Mediterranean port of Mersa Matruh was closed after the expulsion of some 20,000 Soviet military advisers in 1972 — but the Kremlin's ships continued bunkering at Alexandria.

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Troops quell riots on the West Bank

By ANAN SAFADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

Security forces yesterday used tear gas against rioting Arab youths in the Old City of Jerusalem while troops spread throughout the West Bank to quell one of the worst uses of unrest there since 1967.

The riots were the latest in the chain of Arab protests against Jewish prayers at the Temple Mount, site of the mosque of al-Aksa, and Jewish settlement in Jerusalem and Samaria. These protests have been aggravated by violent demonstrations and the subsequent resignation of a number of West Bank mayors.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres yesterday cautioned several West Bank mayors that the army "would take the required measures and did not hesitate to act vigorously in the face of any disturbances of public law and order."

Speaking to the mayors at his Aviv office, the Defence Minister said that the authorities were determined to face their responsibility in maintaining peace and order and that they will use this authority "unhesitatingly." Mr. Peres said that it was the task of the mayors, on the other hand, to see to it that peace is observed and prevent "any deterioration which will have adverse effects" on their towns.

The Defence Minister was understood to have demanded that the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah, el-Bireh and Beit Zait withdraw their resignations, stressing that the authorities rejected their demonstrations as well as their resignations. New elections in the West Bank are scheduled for April.

West Bank mayors were expected to confer in Nablus today after being put off a meeting yesterday following their summons to the Defence Ministry.

Nablus mayor Haj Ma'azoun al-Masri had earlier told newsmen that he had no intention of altering his position over the resignation unless the authorities issued an unequivocal ban on Jewish prayers at the Temple Mount and barred Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

Just before driving to Tel Aviv with his deputy, Adel Shal'a, and a military escort, Haj Ma'asri said that he was not going to yield to pressure, noting: "I am not an employee of the Minister." Ma'asri said that he intended to tell the Defence Minister that the crisis of the West Bank problem was "the continued occupation to which I object."

Other West Bank leaders yesterday appealed to the local populace to restore normal life, especially in schools, from which students stayed away in several parts of Judea and Samaria. Students there yesterday set up roadblocks in various West Bank towns and burned tyres, but their attempts to stage demonstrations were foiled.

Nevertheless, the focus of disturbances yesterday shifted to the Old City of Jerusalem where hundreds of youngsters swarmed over the Temple Mount hurling rocks until security forces dispersed them. At the Damascus Gate, however, security forces had to charge with clubs and use tear gas to disperse another violent demonstration. Eight youths were detained.

A curfew which was imposed on Ramallah and el-Bireh on Monday following street riots was lifted yesterday afternoon for two hours to enable local inhabitants to shop for food. Soldiers patrolled these two towns all day yesterday, while occasionally firing in the air. When asked by a newsmen why troops were shooting, an officer curtly said, "Because..." and then ordered correspondents to leave.

(See photo — page 2)

Histadrut seeks Barkai compromise

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Histadrut leaders are considering a proposal whereby civil servants who receive specific allowances would continue to get them until wage increases given to those government employees who do not receive the allowance allow them to catch up.

This proposal contradicts the Barkai Committee recommendations to cut the allowance by half in April and the rest in October. Leaders of the 40,000 civil servants who have not received the allowance said yesterday they were planning "action" against the new proposal.

The Histadrut Trade Union Department had suggested a maximum wage increase of four per cent this year. Labour Federation sources said the increase should be given only to civil servants who are not receiving the allowance. Those who do not catch up with the 7.7 per cent of government employees who receive specific allowances. The process would continue until all differences are erased.

According to one senior Histadrut source, the process could be speeded up if the increase in the cost-of-living allowance were given only to those who do not receive specific allowances. But Secretary-General Yerham Meshel and other Histadrut leaders rejected this proposal.

"The main thing is to cancel the allowance," Shmuel Zetelzy, a Trade Union Department leader, told The Jerusalem Post. "How it will be done is secondary, but we must choose a way that will soften the blow."

Leaders of the civil servants who have not received the allowance yesterday reiterated their claim that the Civil Servants Union "betrayed" them by rejecting the Barkai Committee proposal. Arnon Ronen and Shmuel Kilemer leaders of the "have not" said the gap between those who receive the allowance and those who don't will always remain.

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Iraq admits killing Aaronson

THE HAGUE. — Holland yesterday recalled its envoy from Baghdad for consultations and summoned the Iraqi charge d'affaires here to protest against the execution in Baghdad of a Dutch-born Jew on charges of spying for Israel.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman here said the Dutch Government had summoned the Iraqi diplomat to express Holland's "deep shock and horror" about the execution of Alexander Aaronson, and also to express its profound indignation and perplexity at the fact that although Aaronson had been executed three months ago, Iraqi authorities always said he was still alive.

"This is an unparalleled attitude, which far exceeds borders of what is proper in normal diplomatic intercourse," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Aaronson, 40, a male nurse, was reported to have been arrested by Iraqi security forces last March in a Kurdish area of northern Iraq, and convicted of spying for Israel by a revolutionary tribunal in October.

When the Dutch Foreign Ministry asked the Iraqi charge d'affaires why he had not informed the Dutch of Aaronson's death, despite their enquiries, the Iraqi replied that Aaronson was Israeli and the Dutch authorities had no standing in the matter. Iraq claimed that Aaronson emigrated to Israel in the 1950s,

changing his name to Alexander Aaronson in 1954. However, Aaronson's stepbrother, Abraham Bert, said in an interview in The Jerusalem Post last November that his stepbrother had only visited Israel once, in 1953, and had certainly never served in the IDF.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the recall of the Dutch charge d'affaires did not mean that diplomatic relations between the countries were being broken off.

The Iraqi officially admitted to Aaronson's death on Monday night, when the Iraqi charge d'affaires in The Hague telephoned to Aaronson.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Gamasy to France for arms talks

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — France talks between Egypt and Israel will move into top gear this weekend when Egyptian Defence Minister General Abdel Ghani Gamasy arrives here for a week-long visit.

Gamasy, who is also vice-premier, will meet senior French defence officials and aircraft industry executives, particularly at the Dassault-Breguet firm.

His visit comes one week after a tour of French air bases by Marshal Shaker Abdel Monem, commander in chief of the Egyptian Air Force. Monem watched Mirage planes in flight at Colmar air force base in the Vosges mountains and at the air force flight centre at Istres, near Marseilles.

Egypt is eager to buy Dassault

Mirage III and Mirage F-1 fighters powered by SNECMA Atar 9K-50 engines. It is also keen to obtain lower-thrust Atar 9C power plants to re-engine its 250 Soviet Mig-21s following Moscow's reduction of military aid and of replacements for aging weaponry supplied to Egypt before the Yom Kippur War.

Britain's Rolls-Royce firm recently declined an offer to instal the Spey jet engine, which powers Royal Air Force Phantoms and British Airways Trident airliners, on the Mig-21s in France.

Egyptian pilots have recently test-flown the Mirage III. They have also flown the Dassault-Dornier Alpha-jet trainer. French aviation officials say Egypt is likely to order 120 Alpha jets in preference to Britain's Hawk-Siddeley Hawk.

France's chief arms salesman,

Jean Laurens-Delpech, has made a number of visits to Cairo recently to discuss the possibility of French help for the national arms industry which Egypt hopes to establish in order to supply its own forces and those of other Arab countries.

Dassault, SNECMA and the Thomson-CSF radar firm are keen to go into partnership with Egypt on this project, which would enable the Egyptians to make sub-assemblies and also perform final assembly of aircraft on their own territory.

French officials believe the Egyptians might eventually build the Mirage-2000 Delta aircraft, which will not be ready for the French Air Force until the 1980s.

UK stunned by Wilson's resignation

LONDON. — Prime Minister Harold Wilson, leader of four British governments in nearly eight years in office, shocked his party and the nation yesterday by announcing that he intends to resign. Wilson, who is Britain's longest serving peacetime premier in the 20th century, drove alone to Buckingham Palace and told Queen Elizabeth he will go as soon as the Labour party finds a successor.

Gledwyn Hughes, chairman of the 315 Labour party Members of Parliament, said they will start voting for a new leader on Monday and the result of the first ballot will be announced on Thursday of next week. Under Labour party rules each Labourite M.P. casts one vote in a secret ballot for the party leader.

To win election outright on the first ballot, one candidate must get at least 50 per cent of votes. If he fails to do so, a series of runoffs must be held until one wins more than 50 per cent.

Members of Parliament, astonished by the announcement, which many of them did not at first believe, crowded into the House of Commons where Opposition Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher called for a general election to "resolve the uncertainty."

But Wilson rejected this and made it clear he expects Labour to continue ruling. He revealed he had planned for a long time to resign and had told the Queen last December that he would quit this March. Wilson was 60 last Thursday.

As the Labour party met last night to discuss the election of a new leader, who will automatically become Prime Minister, the favourite candidate to emerge was Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

Wilson said in a statement that he had been party leader for 13 exciting and turbulent years, in Parliament 31 years, with 11 years in the Cabinet. He added: "No one should ask for more. I have a clear duty to the country and to Parliament not to remain here so long that others are denied the chance to seek election to this post."

He was sure the new administration would be equally determined to combat inflation and maintain Britain's commitment to its allies and the European Common Market.

Wilson said he had chosen a good moment to resign because the present government, elected in 1974, was at the "turn of the hinge" — the weeks that follow will be a crucial time in the hammering out of the next phase of the anti-inflation policy.

He claimed that the nation had accepted his previous year's policy in which trade unions have kept wages increases to within 10 per cent. A new agreement was now due.

There were fears, however, that Wilson was needed to maintain the unity of the Labour party in which a powerful leftwing group regards the government's harsh anti-inflation policies as a betrayal of Socialism.

Opposition Conservatives were claiming that Wilson was going because he could not control "the Marxist wing of the party."

But Wilson insisted in his statement that the Labour party has a strong team from which to choose a premier.

Smiling, lighting and re-lighting his pipe, he told a press conference the idea that a person was indispensable was "harmful to democracy." He also asserted — and his doctor confirmed — that he was in good health and he apologized to reporters for shocking them because of the fact that his plan to resign had never leaked out.

(Reuter, UPI)

(See Britain's — Page 4)

EXTRA FUNDING APPROVED

WASHINGTON. — The Senate Appropriations sub-committee on Foreign Operations yesterday approved by voice vote the issue of extra funding for Israel and other countries during the transitional quarter.

The House appropriations bill, approved last week, did not include the extra foreign assistance during the quarter, running from July 1 through September 30. For Israel, the issue is of vital importance because, if the extra aid is appropriated, Israel may become eligible to receive as much as \$500m. extra in economic and military aid. Israel is already due to receive about \$2,200m. in the pending bill.

Allon's word of support

One of the first people to speak to Mr. Wilson after news of his retirement became public was Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, an old friend of the British leader. Mr. Allon telephoned Downing Street from Jerusalem to offer a word of support to Wilson.

Only on Monday, reports from London had said Premier Wilson was considering retiring, and had been pleased each time Wilson had delayed the decision.

He hoped that Wilson would be able to devote more time now to the Socialist International, which needed leadership of his calibre and stature.

Interviewed by the BBC last

K hails Sadat's policy

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday suggested that policies taken by Egyptian President Sadat since the end of the 1973 Yom Kippur War may have "gravely weakened" it and ended the Soviet connection with Egypt.

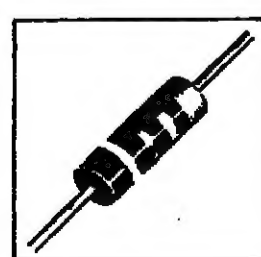
Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Secretary praised Sadat's "courage and statesmanship" in moving away from the Soviet camp "without asking anything" from the U.S. "in return for it."

Without referring specifically to Sadat's latest decision to terminate

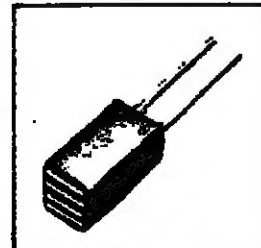
the Soviet-Egyptian friendship and cooperation treaty, Kissinger left the clear impression that the U.S. was pleased by this turn of events, which has been interpreted in the American media as a diplomatic victory for the policies of the Ford-Kissinger Administration.

Kissinger, responding to questions posed by Senator Clifford Case (R-N.J.), ranking minority member on the committee and a strong supporter of Israel, defended the Administration's decision to sell Egypt six C-130 military transport planes. But he reiterated that the Administration "at this moment" has not made any other decisions regarding additional arms sales to Egypt beyond the C-130 deal.

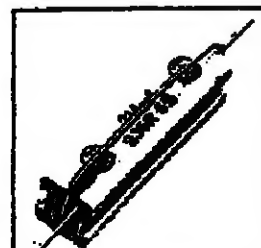
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Kreisky 'ready to recognize PLO'

KUWAIT. — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said in television interview screened yesterday, his government was prepared to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people.

"Many European Socialist parties share this view while the attitudes of others are still in doubt," he said. "But I personally believe that the time will come soon when the PLO will be recognized as the official representative of the Palestinian people."

Kreisky, who is on a Gulf tour, said he had met with PLO representatives during his visit to Kuwait.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, but with scattered showers still possible in the morning.

Weather synopsis: An upper trough from Turkey to our region is moving eastwards. A second trough, extending from Greece to Libya, is moving in behind it.

Station	Yesterday's Reading	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	82	6-12	6-13
Golan	97	8-12	6-13
Nahariya	70	8-19	4-19
Safed	100	8-10	4-19
Haifa	100	12-10	10-18
Tiberias	96	11-19	10-19
Nasareth	98	11-14	6-24
Afula	98	15-13	10-19
Shomron	86	9-12	4-14
Tel Aviv	65	12-18	11-19
B-G Airport	66	10-18	10-19
Jericho	28	10-18	10-19
Qana	18	12-18	10-19
Beersheba	17	11-17	8-19
Eilat	24	14-24	14-25
Tiran	24	14-24	15-25

Social and Personal

Dr. Heinz Berendt, chairman of the Israel Parapsychology Society, will speak on "Dreams That Forecast the Future" at the weekly meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club, at the YMCA at 1 p.m. today.

President Katsir yesterday received Justice Minister Haim Ziskind. During the day Prof. Katsir also received Professor Norman Golb of the University of Chicago, who presented him with the first copy of his new book, "History of the Jews in Medieval Rouen."

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, accompanied by other members of the Federation's executive, yesterday called on Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Minister Gideon Hausner met yesterday with the Ambassador of South Africa, Dr. Charles Fincham.

Mr. Avner Tai will speak on the planned Israel Museum of Technology at today's Haifa Rotary Club meeting. Place, Not Hotel, time 1 p.m.

Israel XI scores in final warm up before Korea

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel National soccer team, preparing for the Olympic Games qualifying matches, yesterday beat Ramle Hapoel 7:1 in their final warm up game before leaving for South Korea next week.

The national side scores were: Schweitzer, two, Oz, two, Dami, Peretz and Barad. Manyescu scored for Ramle.

The team, which has been training in a closed camp three or four days a week for two months, is now scheduled to leave next Wednesday and play its first game in Seoul against Japan on March 31. Four days later Israel faces South Korea, with the return games to be played here in mid-April.

The South Korean Football Association wanted the Israeli contingent to arrive in Seoul only two days before Israel's first game, but the Israeli Association lodged a protest as it wanted the team to acclimatize to local conditions. Coach David Schweitzer was also keen on holding at least two serious training sessions under local conditions. The South Koreans have now agreed to play host to the Israeli side from March 27.

A surprise absentee from the national team will be Uri Malmilian, the talented Jerusalem Betar midfielder player, who has left the training camp at the Ramat Aviv Hotel.

In two League "A" games played yesterday the results were: Nazareth Hapoel 0, Hadera Maccabi 0, Safed Hapoel 1, Kiryat Shmona Hapoel 1.

Local golfers win

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

CAESAREA. — Local players were again on top at the golf festival here, with the foursome of Monty Carmon of Ramat Hasharon, Shlomo Chelouch of Tel Aviv, Gailinda Behan of Jerusalem and Brian Cooper of Ramat Han winning the Caesarea Club Shield with a nine under par score of 135.

In second place, with 138 were Zeev Abraham of Herzliya Pithul, Ovadio Maybar of Tel Aviv, Solly Friedman of Haifa and Ben Gudecs of Netanya.

Some 70 golfers participated in the competition. Today, seniors aged over 50 will take to the fairways.

My beloved husband, our dear brother and brother-in-law

MAX TAU, Dr. Phil.

Oslo

died on March 13, after a life rich in work.
He gave help, love and friendship to many.

Please refrain from condolence visits.

Tove Tan née Flieth, Oslo
Friedel Rein née Tan, Kiryat Benyamin
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Miloslavsky Family, Safad

Grocery prices jump as shoppers grab old stock

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — As the old stock disappears from supermarkets and grocery shelves, the prices of more items are being marked up.

Yesterday, dairy products such as cheeses had already joined those basic foodstuffs which had become more expensive due to the subsidy cuts. Supermarket chains had announced that they would dispose of their existing stocks at the old prices and would only increase the cost of new supplies. Thus on the first day following the subsidy cuts announcement, Monday, only the prices of items delivered fresh each morning were affected.

Yesterday, however, more items joined the price mark-up category. The seal of housewives did not help either as they focused their shopping efforts on stocking up on provisions which could still be had for the old prices. Although there were no scenes comparable to the all-out shopping rushes of previous devaluations, some goods were becoming scarce because of hoarding.

Most types of oil, especially the lower-priced varieties, had already been hard to find in supermarkets for the past week, and some branches had begun rationing them off to customers. Yesterday it was the turn of margarine, which had all but disappeared, with housewives snapping up the last packs available at the old prices.

Shoppers charged that some grocery-store owners are themselves emptying their shelves of such items as margarine, in order to reintroduce them at higher prices.

Also popular with shoppers yesterday were canned goods, coffee and preserves, still available at the pre-devaluation prices. But yesterday afternoon they were disappearing from store shelves.

Department stores also reported brisker sales in items ranging from furniture to clothing and shoes. Business at electrical appliance stores continued unabated yesterday, with the flow of customers possibly also boosted by the fact that many employees took the day off for Purim optional leave day.

Mart president ends visit Israel's challenge in Europe is marketing

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

"Israel's industry will have to make a serious effort to adapt to her tariff walls are dismantled — but that adaptation would be necessary anyway, even if there were no tariff treaty," Francois Ortol, President of the European Commission, told newsmen in Jerusalem last night. He was concluding a three-day visit.

But Mr. Ortol was also reassuring: "Our own member countries had tariffs, in some cases high ones; yet free trade, when it came, caused no industrial hold ups. I am sure that Israel can produce the kind of goods that the Common Market is buying. Your problem — and it will be a big one — is marketing."

Mr. Ortol seemed confident that the supplementary Economic Protocol, designed to let Israel have access to the Mart's financial and aid institutions, will be approved shortly by the Council of Ministers. The whole question of economic cooperation is on the agenda for the next meeting of the Joint Committee of Israel and the Common Market (set up under the trade

agreement). It will be held this time at Ministerial level, in the spring. A group of Israeli officials leave today for Brussels to make the initial contacts, he said.

The Economic Protocol is part and parcel of the trade agreements signed with the Maghreb countries. Sources in the Commission intimate that Israel was in too much of a hurry to get the agreement signed last May — which is why the Protocol had to be left for later negotiations.

Asked whether France's exit from the currency "snake" of the Common Market (following on her decision to float the franc) does not spell a setback for European unification, Mr. Ortol conceded that it does. The Europeans are lagging in their drive for unity, he said.

"We have advanced in our relations with the developing countries, as exemplified in the Lome Convention. We have not advanced enough in our own internal economic integration. We must devote more attention to this. There is room for progress, even in the monetary field," he said.

Court queries Haifa U. pay-instead-of-guard idea

Jerusalem Post Staff

The High Court yesterday gave Haifa University 30 days to explain why it should not drop its present system of allowing residents of its dormitories to avoid guard duty through paying a IL30 monthly fee instead. It was acting in response to an application from the head of the university students' association, Rami Birnback, and from a member of its dormitories-association council, Udi Cohen.

The applicants were complaining about a February 11 decision of the university executive. This had justified the money alternative on grounds that the guard-duty (opposed by some Arab students) placed a burden on the students, and that there was no security tension at present.

The two students told the court that the decision, denounced by the students' association when it was

made, violated both the 1974 Law on the Guarding of Educational Institutions and the university's own by-law, which made guard-duty obligatory on all dormitory residents.

Pointing to the recent case in which an Arab dormitory resident was reportedly threatened by other Arab students for not having taken advantage of the payment loophole to avoid guard duty, they said the decision thus helped to injure students holding particular opinions. The obligation to guard, they stressed, fell on all, regardless of nationality.

Haifa University rector Gavriel Warburg said yesterday that the university is prepared to drop the payment idea for any other method that will prove satisfactory both to dormitory residents and the university authorities.

22 major US firms say they won't submit to boycott

NEW YORK. — The American Jewish Congress announced yesterday it had received written assurances from 22 of the largest corporations in the U.S., including General Motors, RCA and Texaco, that they will not submit to Arab boycott demands.

But Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, president of the Congress, stressed that while his organization welcomed this development the Arab boycott is still a threat to American business and hundreds of American corporations still continue to comply with boycott requests, especially American banks. "The banks are the one area that has been behaving quite miserably," he said.

FOREIGN CURRENCY reserves dropped by \$4m. in February, to \$10.6m, according to the monthly Balance Sheet of the Bank of Israel. The Government's debt to the Bank increased by IL434m.

New executive for Jerusalem Theatre

The board of directors of the Jerusalem Theatre yesterday elected a new executive and approved an operating budget of IL2,250,000 for 1976-1977.

The chairman of the board, Mayor Teddy Kollek, opened the meeting with a tribute to the late Miles Sherover, whose philanthropic support led to the establishment of the theatre.

The new members of the executive are: Haim Zippori, Daniel Bloch, Yitzhak Grossman, Avital Mossin-gotz, Yosef Uziel, Ronnie Feinstein, Asher Rubin and Mrs. Ruth Heshin. (JTA)

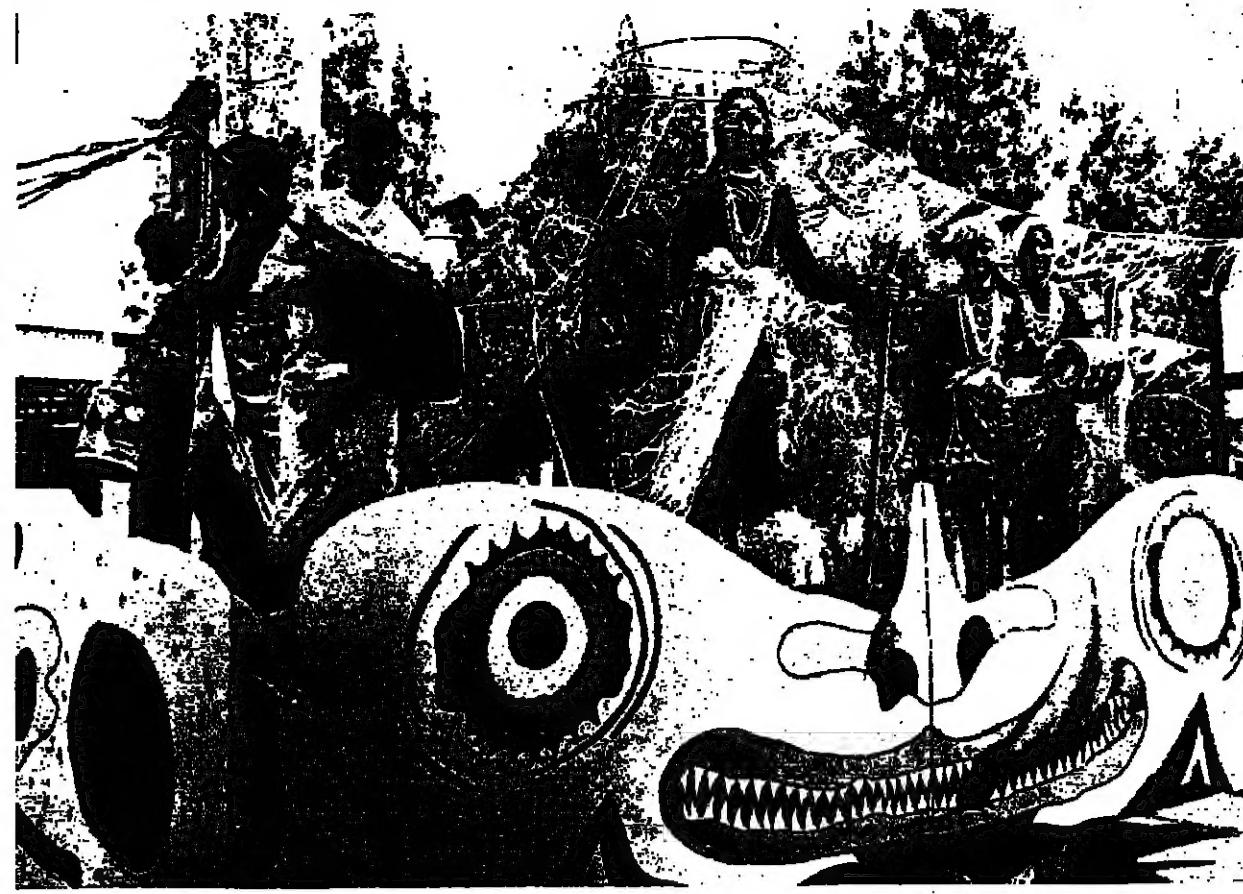
Skeletons of three men uncovered

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The skeletons of three men believed to have been dead for about 30 years were uncovered yesterday by a tractor driver digging in the Shikun Dan area. Also uncovered were a hand grenade, bullets and a rifle.

The bones were taken to the Forensic Institute, where a doctor reported the approximate time of the men's deaths.

Residents of the area where the skeletons were found reported that there had been a camp for Indian soldiers in the neighbourhood during World War II.



There were costumes for all — in Tel Aviv, above, and Jerusalem below — as the country celebrated Purim yesterday.

Purim in the snow and sand

Jerusalem Post Staff

Purim got under way in Jerusalem last night, with the reading of the Megilla describing the downfall of an early would-be destroyer of the Jews. But by then the rest of the country had already had 24 hours of costume parades, practical jokes and firecrackers.

Along the northern border, Purim was celebrated at all kibbutzim and moshavim, including Moshav Margalit, north of Metulla, whose Purim parade was watched from the opposite side of the border by UN observers.

The Mount Hermon ski village Neve Ativ staged a Purim snow carnival, with costumed skiers. In Metulla there were Purim parties, in which soldiers also took part, and many settlements staged Purim processions.

A number of kibbutz guest houses reported full occupancy — mainly of foreign visitors who had reserved rooms in the summer, although there were some Israeli guests. But Metulla hotel-owners said their establishments were empty, and both they and guest-house directors were worried that reports in the media on the situation in the north might harm their business.

In Tel Aviv, despite cold and drizzle, there was a good deal of merry-making as thousands of children turned out for comical sports competitions in the parks.

Haifa's outdoor Purim carnival in Neve Sha'anun had to be cancelled at the last minute, because of rain. But an indoor show attended by 1,500 children at the Carmel Auditorium went on as planned.

In Tiberias, heavy rain and a storm did not discourage some 700 boys and girls scouts from staging a Purim parade to the luna park. Far to the south, some 5,000 walkers braved the grey skies to take part in the traditional Negev March from Sde Boker to Mitpe Ramon.

The day was also Children's Day at the Communications Corps. A hundred youngsters, some of them war orphans, were guests of a unit, which showed them its equipment and some cartoon films.

Iraq admits

(Continued from page one)

son's father and stepmother and they in turn told the Dutch Foreign Ministry. Ahaban Bar told them last night that his father phoned him at his home in Beersheba on Monday night to tell him of his stepbrother's death.

Reports about Aaronson's death were published by an Iraqi paper early last December, but the Iraqi authorities later denied that this was correct and claimed that Aaronson was still alive in prison.

All efforts by the Netherlands charge d'affaires in Baghdad to visit him were futile. Bar told them the Dutch authorities produced documents to prove that Aaronson held Dutch citizenship and was born and domiciled in the Netherlands, where his wife and child still live as well as his father and his mother.

The floor leaders of all 14 political parties in the Dutch lower House of Parliament yesterday signed a statement expressing their horror and indignation at the execution of Aaronson.

Israel's Foreign Ministry said yesterday that the murder of Alexander Aaronson is an atrocious crime of the Iraqi regime of darkness. It expressed its gratitude to the Netherlands for its efforts and conduct in the affair. (Reuter, JTA)



Negev oil strike was just a Purim joke

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Thousands of Israelis rejoiced yesterday after hearing a Galai Zahal news announcer declare that there had been a big oil strike in the Negev. But the announcement was premature to say the least — it was part of a special humorous Purim edition of Galai Zahal's radio news magazine.

The public had been duly warned at the beginning of the broadcast not to take any of it seriously. But inevitably some people tuned in at the middle, to hear that new OFEC ministerial meetings might in the future be held in Tel Aviv, that the stock market has reacted favorably to the reports, and that the Prime Minister and various members of his cabinet saw the oil strike as a turn in Israel's fortunes.

Rumours of an oil strike soon hit the streets and for a short while became the general topic of

conversations. Inquiring phone calls then started coming in to newspaper and radio news rooms, resulting in announcements on all radio stations that no oil had unfortunately been found in the Negev and that it was all a Purim hoax. Ya'acov Friedler reports from Haifa: "Epeylon," the imaginative magazine of the Technion's Student Union, reported on the front page of its Purim issue that the Technion management had decided to build a cable railway on the campus to facilitate movement between the various faculties on the big hill campus. On an inside page, an advertisement, purportedly placed by the management, asked students to apply for jobs in planning and executing the project. The applicants were directed to Room No. 503 in the Senate building, which happens to be the president's room.

Quite a few students formed a queue outside the office to offer their services.

Haifa containers move again, but Ashdod, Eilat paralysed

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The port engineers yesterday devised a way for partial operation of the gantry crane that handles containers. The crane was disabled by a generator breakdown. The port spokesman announced last night that the crane would be able immediately to handle 20- to 40-foot containers of up to 20 tons weight, which includes most containers. The full repair will be completed within a few days, he said, restoring the crane's 40-ton capacity.

The Shippers' Council has called on the Transport Minister to use his authority to get the Ashdod port container terminal working. Thousands of dollars in foreign currency are being wasted because containers destined for Israel are being unloaded in Piraeus.

"It is inconceivable to us that, despite the grave economic straits, the Government is standing by and allowing hard currency to be squandered because the Ashdod stevedores and port management can't reach agreement on the operation of the terminal," Council secretary Arie Mehalul told The Post. The terminal was completed over

half a year ago, but has not yet been put into operation because of differences over working conditions. As a result of the Haifa crane breakdown two container ships with imports from the U.S. were diverted to Piraeus Monday after having been refused discharging services at the Ashdod terminal.

Mr. Mehalul said transhipment of the containers to other vessels going to Israel will cost thousands of dollars and will raise the importers' costs. "In the final analysis the economy will of course cover the unnecessary expenditures, and prices will be pushed up," he noted. In answer to your reporter's question, he said that the Council had received no reply from the Minister of Commerce and Industry to an appeal last week asking him to intervene to end the Eilat port container terminal strike, now in its fourth week.

Meanwhile, it was learned that a number of foreign clients of Zim's Overland Bridge, for the transport of goods between Europe and the East via Ashdod and Eilat ports, have informed the company that they will be forced to use the Suez Canal if the strike is not ended immediately.

JEWISH FINANCIER:

Rotary nominee not Nazi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A Jewish industrialist and philanthropist, residing in Lausanne, Hermann Mayer, yesterday came out in support of Wolfgang Wick, the Austrian whose candidacy to be Rotary International President next year has been challenged on the ground that he was a Nazi.

"If he was, he did not behave like one," Mr. Mayer told The Jerusalem Post. Mr. Mayer's name is affixed to the million dollar French cultural and scientific centre that was dedicated at the Weizmann Institute on Monday.

Forty years ago, Mayer said, he directed a Rumanian agency of a Swiss-owned company. Wick was a travelling inspector of the German firm which nominally controlled the business in Bucharest. "Practically every one of the 60 employees of the firm was Jewish. Wick intervened with his employer, who arranged that the firm was not troubled by the Gestapo. None of our staff was deported," Mr. Mayer said.

Mr. Mayer left Rumania in 1947, moving first to Prague, then to Vienna. When Wick was released from a British concentration camp, was met again. He is an exceptionally nice person."

In 1972, when Mayer was looking for a partner to set up a magnesium producing plant at the Dead Sea, he asked Wick for help. Wick was then the director of Austria-American magnesite co., based in Philadelphia. "It was Wick who persuaded the shareholders in the U.S. to invest in Periclase."

"Wick now serves as chairman of the board of the \$25m. enterprise, and visits Israel several times a year to attend the board's meetings."

Periclase, Mr. Mayer says, "will be the most modern magnesium-producing plant in the world next year. But for Wick, the project would have never been established. A rival firm which had studied the possibilities before him declined to build the plant."

Seven years on hashish charge

BEERSHEBA. — A Negev Beduin seized for possessing 80 kilo of hashish was yesterday sentenced to seven years in prison by the District Court here.

The accused, Ali Jaber of the Hozayreh tribe, was caught after a prolonged police stake out. Investigators found the hashish — the largest quantity ever seized in the Negev — buried underground in a field belonging to Jaber. (JTA)

Alain Poper due today for visit



The Speaker of the French Senate, Alain Poper, is due today for a week's official visit during which he will meet with top Government leaders.

Mr. Poper, who is honorary president of the Friends of Ben-Gurion University, will take part tomorrow in the dedication of "French House," a students hostel in Beersheba.

Brisk interest in family talks

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Over 200 doctors, nurses, social workers and educators have already registered to attend the National Conference on Family Planning to be held next week. This was announced here at a press conference sponsored by the Israel Family Planning Association, organizers of the conference.

The meeting, to be held at the Tel Aviv Hilton on March 22 and 23, will cover demographic and sociological aspects of family planning, research on the comparative advantages of different birth control methods, family planning services currently available and sex education.

The featured guest will be Dr. George Cadbury of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The IPPF has been giving the Israel Association a grant of \$50,000 a year since 1974.

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Haifa police claim they have broken abattoir meat racket

By YA'ACOV ARDON

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — The police have broken up a meat racket in the municipal slaughterhouse here that has been going on for years. This follows charges of corruption and mismanagement at the slaughterhouse.

On March 8 the police, called in by deputy mayor Dr. Yonah Engel (Likud), arrested five men, among them two members of the staff committee, who have since been summoned in court.

It took the police only a month to bring charges of meat theft to court. One of the arrested men was alleged to have been found with 15 kg. of meat.

A wholesaler gave evidence to the police that he had been forced by the slaughterhouse workers to pay bribes to obtain the supplies needed. The magistrate agreed to extend the summons on Monday when the police prosecutor explained that there was ground to fear the suspects would interfere with the questioning of further witnesses.

The police say that further arrests are imminent.

The evidence includes 58 documents confiscated during a court-authorized search.

At a session of the city executive on Monday it was decided to "take

strong action against all slaughterhouse employees, including slaughterers who continue to help themselves to meat there. As the city hall spokesman put it in a press release, the executive regarded "the situation as intolerable and will not hesitate to close the slaughterhouse entirely if this practice is not stopped."

He quoted Mayor Zetzel as observing that "the Haifa slaughterhouse serves the entire north, without the Government offering any help in renewing the equipment, in reconditioning and operating it."

What the city hall spokesman did not mention was that the slaughterhouse racket has been going on for years and was brought to the attention of the city council in September 1974 by councillor Gideon Tzabar (Likud). He warned that meat was not only being stolen by some of the employees there, but was snatched before a veterinarian had examined its fitness for human consumption. The meat was then sold to restaurants.

Also, the thieves often put the meat into their lockers, where contamination was more than a probability. This exposed the public to dangers without any interference by the authorities.

Councillor Tzabar also protested against the alleged atmosphere of

threats and violence at the slaughterhouse, and against what he called the unsatisfactory transport arrangements of the meat distributors.

Finally, he said that many of the staff worked only 24 hours a week, and were paid for imaginary overtime.

These charges impressed Mayor Yosef Almog sufficiently for him to call in an efficiency expert, Nosh Cohen, to investigate these charges and other matters. Cohen's report was unequivocal, and confirmed Councillor Tzabar's findings and recommended reforms.

The report alleged that workers took from IL100 to IL150 worth of meat from every animal slaughtered.

The efficiency expert, a man with wide experience in the U.S. and here, is expected to be "released" by the city hall, as the man who engaged him, Yosef Almog, is no longer mayor.

At the city executive meeting on Monday, Mayor Zetzel said that the current trouble at the municipal slaughterhouse made it desirable either to sell or to close it. Deputy mayor Dr. Engel and others, among them Councillor Tzabar, said it should be maintained as a municipal service that was self-financing, but should be reorganized.



Professor Shimon Gitter

Malraz gets new chief

By SARAH HONIG

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Malraz, the public council for the prevention of noise and air pollution, has a new chairman, Professor Shimon Gitter, former Dean of the Tel Aviv University School of Medicine, and now head of its Physiology and Pharmacology Department.

Prof. Gitter replaces Knesset member Boaz Moav, who was acting head of Malraz during the past year but could not continue because of his Knesset duties. Prof. Gitter was elected by the Malraz executive.

He said he would try to make Malraz more independent of government financing by obtaining more of its funds from the public. He hopes in this way to get the public more involved in the work Malraz is doing, as well as freeing the organization of government influence.

Among the projects the new chairman plans is the establishment of a public bureau which would advise the public on how to combat air and noise pollution, both practically and legally. Information campaigns on the importance of safeguarding the environment will be carried out among youth as well as adults.

Malraz, according to Dr. Gitter, will support the fullest utilization of the country's resources, with the stipulation that this is done without damaging the environment.

A-G probing book by Israeli

The Attorney-General's office told the High Court yesterday that it is looking into whether there are grounds for prosecuting Hebrew University chemistry professor Yisrael Shahak over his recent book "The Racism of the State of Israel." The court was meeting on an application from a Bar-Ilan University student Haim Stengler, who said he had received no answer from the Attorney-General to a four-month-old request that Dr. Shahak be brought to trial.

The student said the French-language book, through its claims that Israel had set up "concentration camps" and that its soldiers behaved like Nazis, constituted libel against the public.

Answering for the State, Miriam Naor of the State Attorney's office said that as a result of many complaints the book had been translated into Hebrew for study of whether it did constitute an offense and whether it would be in the public interest to try Shahak. She promised that an answer would be given in three months, whereupon the student withdrew his application. (Jtm)

18 more industries for Migdal Ha'emek

Jerusalem Post Reporter
MIGDAL HA'EMEK. — Eighteen industrial enterprises are in the process of building in Galle. When completed, the plant will begin operation with an initial staff of about 60, to grow as the plant is run in. Last year seven plants were completed, and employ a total of 800 workers.

Senior Jerusalem police officer fined IL400—cleared on two counts

A police disciplinary court yesterday cleared the suspended head of the Special Branch in Jerusalem on two counts and convicted him on six others. The court found that the nature of the offenses committed by Rav-Pakad Yehuda Segalovich did not warrant a severe sentence and he was fined IL400. The court also took account of his past record.

The verdict is subject to the approval of the Police Inspector-General, who must also rule on the question of reinstatement.

Superintendent Segalovich was acquitted of the charge of having relations with a prostitute, and of the charge of destroying the cover of a plainclotheswoman by giving her a ride in a police car.

He was found guilty on three charges of improper conduct in accepting loans from subordinates in violation of standing regulations. Segalovich had pleaded guilty on these three counts. In addition he was found to have accepted a loan from a private citizen by exploiting his position as a police officer.

On two other counts, the court found he had given misleading evidence in connection with cheques returned by his bank — "clearly with the intention of obstructing the investigation."

On the question of his relations with the prostitute, Tikva Levy, Segalovich was given the benefit of the doubt.

Presiding over the court, Tal-Nitzav Zeev Margalit said: "We were persuaded that the Jerusalem Special Branch had good reasons for maintaining a work relationship with Miss Levy." The court said it believed the testimony of two policemen who said Tikva Levy told them she had had sexual relations with Segalovich. But doubts had

arisen over Miss Levy's testimony and it was decided to refrain from conviction on the basis of her statement.

As to the lift he gave an undercover policewoman, the court said it had been shown there were no standing instructions regulating behavior in this respect. The decision in each case was thus that of the man responsible in the field — in this case Segalovich.

Appearing as a character witness, the chief of operations in national police headquarters, Nitzav Haim Tavori, praised Segalovich as a policeman of superior calibre who had introduced successful innovations in the Special Branch.

Before sentence was handed down, the prosecutor, Sgan-Nitzav Shimon Rosenbaum, asked that the court take into account the severity of the offenses in view of the superintendent's official position.

But the defense counsel, Nitzav-Mishne Avraham Turgeman, said the suffering of Segalovich and his family for the past three months had constituted punishment enough.

"Had the Minister and the Inspector-General known what the ultimate outcome would be, it is almost certain he would not have been suspended in the first place," he claimed further that Segalovich had been convicted on technical counts only.

Speaking on his own behalf, Segalovich said he had been hounded by the press in an unprecedented manner. "I know what I felt when I was suspended. I see myself as continuing to serve in the police force."

In its judgement, the court said a severe sentence was not called for in view of the nature of the offenses and in view of the superintendent's record. (Jtm)

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Group leaves for U.S. series of education talks

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of Hebrew University professors left for the U.S. yesterday to take part in discussions on major educational issues to be held at four leading American schools of education.

A highlight of the programme will be a discussion between Education Minister Aharon Yadin and U.S. Commissioner of Education Terrell H. Bell at the University of Chicago on April 5. Mr. Yadin, accompanied by his special adviser, Dr. Dan Ronen, will leave for the U.S. later this month.

The educational meetings will be on the overall theme: "Educational Research and Policy: A U.S.-Israel Exchange." They have been organized by the National Council of Jewish Women in cooperation with the Hebrew University and education departments at the universities of Harvard, Columbia, Chicago and the University of California at Los Angeles. The meetings will take place from March 24 to April 9.

The Hebrew University group includes Professors Seymour Fox, Zeev Klaid, Nathan Rotenstreich, Ozer Schild and Avraham Minkovitz.

Six U.S. college presidents here

The former U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Robert Wood, heads a group of six American university presidents who arrived in Israel yesterday for a ten-day visit. They will be guests of the Hebrew University.

In addition to Mr. Wood who is the president of the University of Massachusetts, the group includes President Thomas C. Bonner of Union College in Schenectady, N.Y.; Chancellor Lisle C. Carter, Jr. of Atlanta University Centre, Atlanta, Georgia; Chancellor James A. Norton of the Ohio Board of Regents, Columbus, Ohio; President Marjorie D. Wagner of California State College at Sonoma; and President Edward W. Weidner of the University of Wisconsin.

Yesterday they were also received by the President of Israel, Prof. Ephraim Katzir, and dined at the Israel Museum with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Officer remanded in bribes case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A permanent army officer who served as a clerk in a purchasing mission in the U.S. was remanded by a military court for 15 days yesterday on suspicion of receiving bribes.

Dror Benjamin has been under investigation by the frauds division of the police, which has been investigating his connection with a garage owner and an IDF vehicle examiner, who have also been arrested on bribery allegations.

Benjamin was a vehicle examiner with the purchasing mission in the U.S. When suspicious against him first arose, he was sent back to Israel.

Druse appointed to Golan authority

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MAJDEEL SHAMS. — The director of the Druse religious courts in Haifa, Advocate Zaki Kamal, has been appointed officer in charge of religious affairs at the Military Government of the Golan, the first non-Jewish officer there.

He succeeds Nissim Dana, director of the Druse section of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, who is studying abroad.

Mr. Zaki said his duties covered all religious concerns of the Druse community on the Golan, among them the preservation of sacred sites.

The seat of the local religious court is at Mass'ada.

Partnerships between Israel and German firms is mooted

By DAVID KRIVINE

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent
"We can work together. There are possibilities of business partnerships between German and Israeli firms that should be followed up," his conclusion was expressed, after a week's stay, by Herbert Pavel, a member of the delegation of West German industrialists who are leaving the country today.

Mr. Pavel heads the metals division of the German Manufacturers' Association, and himself was a 5,000-worker enterprise called the Rheinmetall Group.

"I was here 12 years ago, to advise the Israeli authorities on industrial development. What strikes me is the tremendous progress that has taken place since then. This makes me convinced that the country has business possibilities for us. What I have to do when I get back is overcome the impression current in West Germany that Israel is perpetually at war. We in the delegation are deeply impressed by the stability we have seen here, in peace and quiet, the absence of any war fever."

"Even when Israel is engaged in hostilities, life goes on, industrial activity continues. I must get this message across to my colleagues back home."



Herbert Pavel... "We have been deeply impressed by the stability here."

Mr. Pavel's enterprise belongs to the class of middle-sized (by German standards) industrial firms. Not a few, he believes, would be ready and willing to sub-contract production lines to companies like those he saw in Israel.

"I met Staff Wertheimer, of Iskar in Nahariya. I am going to find out what products he can manufacture for us, and what goods we

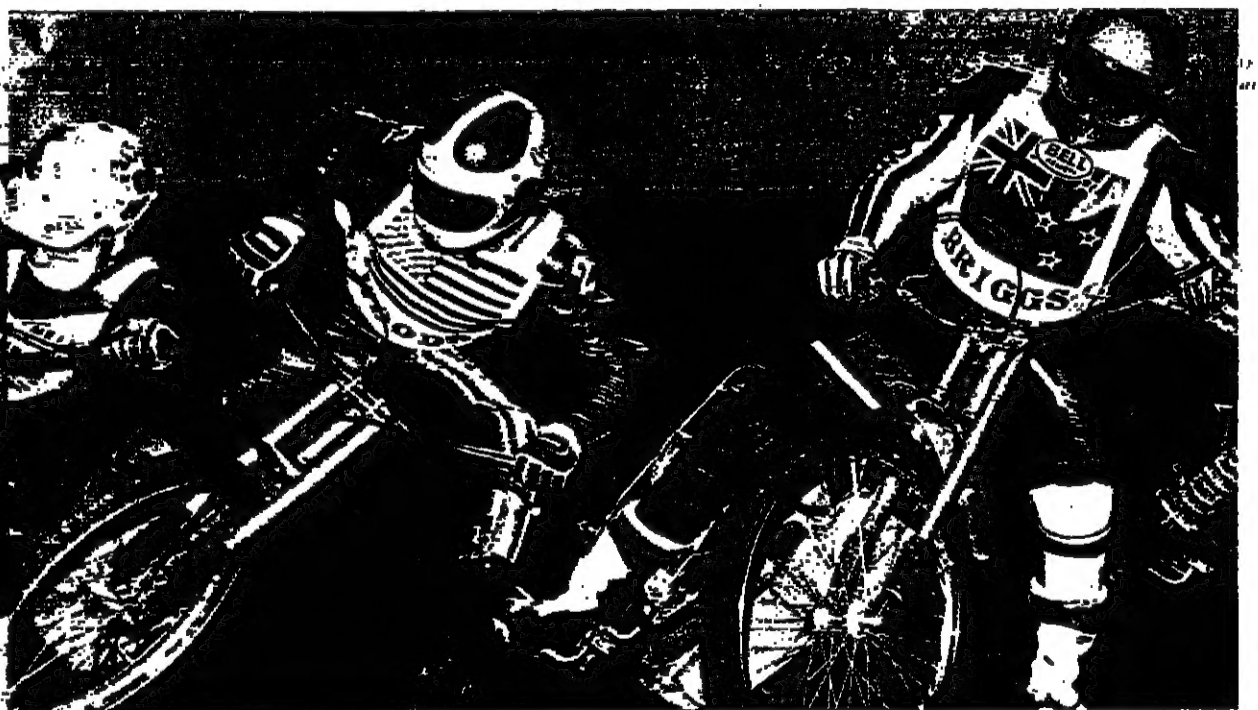
can market for him. You see, a German plant may be producing, say, 50 components. If it can reduce that number by arranging for 20 to be made in Israel it can expand the output of the remaining 30 on its own premises."

The interview with Pavel took place inside the Israel Museum yesterday, after a lunch given to the delegation by Jerusalem's Mayor, Teddy Kollek.

Other members are thinking along similar lines. Mr. Ignatz Bubis, who is building three new hotels here, told *The Jerusalem Post* that he plans to open an office in Tel Aviv which will examine the possibility of manufacturing in Israel goods that are currently imported from abroad.

"For each product, we shall root out a German firm that is expert in the field. I will try and build up a three-sided cooperation, between German know-how, my investment capital, and Israeli Government loans," he said.

Present at the lunch were the German Ambassador, Per Fischer, and the Economic Attaché, Sigismund Buerstedde. The delegation is accompanied by Meshulam Rathi, Economic Counsellor at the Israeli Embassy in Bonn.



372 U.S. motorcycle champion Rick Wood of California, centre, and four-time world motorcycle champion Barry Briggs of New Zealand, right — two of the participants in the series of five U.S.-Europe motorcycle races set to start at Beersheva Stadium on Monday at 3.50 p.m. The races, sponsored by the Israel Sabres basketball team, will move to Petah Tikva on Tuesday.

BACKGROUND REPORT / ASHER WALLFISH

Labour MKs bemoan party and new forum

Most Labour parliamentarians regard the creation of the new "steering forum" around Premier Yitzhak Rabin, and the return of former premier Golda Meir to political involvement as a member of that forum, as proof that their party is rifting aimlessly.

Few Labour parliamentarians approve these changes. Few believe they can provide more than a short-term answer to their party's fundamental problems.

This week, a rank-and-file Labour MK who represents the kibbutz movement, Zvi Gershuni, put it this way: "Labour has a number of officially elected bodies which have never functioned properly. These are the leadership bureau, the political committee and the economic committee, among others. The malfunctioning of our elected bodies paralyzes the party and also symbolizes a paralysis. If Rabin and Zarmi go to the steering forum, the 'steering forum' is fine. If they remain paralysed, the 'steering forum' isn't last very long."

Several Labour MKs told me that the existence of the "steering forum" would not restrict the freedom of the faction. In any event, they said, it was up to the faction to assert itself and rock the boat on issues it felt vital.

The two grave maladies weakening the Labour party — the crisis of identity and the crisis of leadership — are not new. They date from before Yitzhak Rabin became premier, and from before the Yom Kippur War.

The "steering forum" was set up to help Mr. Rabin and the leadership with each other, and because Labour has no alternative leader to Rabin anyway.

Informed Labour parliamentarians he moves that led to the party's

tary-general Meir Zarmi withdrawing his resignation, and Golda Meir's return to political involvement.

Premier Rabin, who enjoys a close and friendly relationship with Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, said to have agreed with him initially that Zarmi's resignation should be taken as final.

Rabin and Rabinowitz were aware of the widespread feeling within the party that Zarmi did not show himself strong enough as secretary-general. Originally he had proved to be a popular candidate because he had no enemies in any of Labour's three wings: Mapai, Rafi and Ahdut Avoda. But once in the saddle, he seemed to lack the forcefulness, even abrasiveness, which could command cooperation.

Two Labour MKs who have no reason to undermine Zarmi told me: "He would call meetings of the party bodies, including the leadership bureau, but Rabin and top Ministers didn't bother to attend. So eventually he called fewer and fewer meetings on the excuse that the top people wouldn't come. Instead he should have gone ahead, summoned the bodies, and threatened to push decisions through, whether the ministers came or not. Then Rabin would have come running."

Rabin and Rabinowitz sounded out Housing Minister Avraham Ofri to see if he would be willing to accept the secretary-general's post if it were offered him. The Post was told Ofri did not reject these informal proposals. However, when the idea was mooted in the party to test the reaction, Rabin and Rabinowitz drew back.

It is uncertain whether objections were raised by Golda Meir, who has clashed with Ofri in the past, or by Rafi and Ahdut Avoda, which both want to clip Ofri's wings. In addition, younger elements in Labour said they would propose Jeru-

salem District secretary Uri Baran if an open election were held for the post.

In the face of all this Ofri told Rabin and Rabinowitz that he was not interested in a fight. They realized that the only solution was to persuade Zarmi to return.

But one of Zarmi's conditions for returning was that a small, effective top-level body be created to link the Government, the party and the Histadrut in a permanent dialogue-relationship. Another condition was that Golda Meir be persuaded to return to political involvement. Zarmi was aware that one of Labour's most influential back-room politicians, David Kalderson, director of the Agricultural Bank, had been trying for several months to draw Golda Meir back into party affairs.

Mrs. Meir made it known to Zarmi that she would only agree to join the proposed "steering forum" if Premier Rabin asked her personally.

Kalderson in turn informed Rabinowitz that the party crisis would continue indefinitely unless Zarmi's two conditions were "sold" to the premier.

With the political courtesies strictly observed, to avoid hurting anyone's feelings, Zarmi then suggested to Rabin that the two of them sound out Mrs. Meir, and plead with her to return to politics. Rabin, who had not been offered any better alternative, accepted Zarmi's suggestion. The two went to Mrs. Meir, explained the party's crisis, and asked her to consider attending the new "steering forum" despite the burden they knew this would place upon her. After due reflection, she consented.

The Prime Minister's Office this week issued a denial of one press report alleging that Mrs. Meir's recall was presented to Rabin as a "fait accompli." Nothing so crude in fact happened. The premier wanted Zarmi back and he wanted

the Labour crisis solved. He had to pay the price.

Labour MKs who have had some contact in the past few days with the party branches report that Mrs. Meir's return and the establishment of the "steering forum" are seen there as detracting from Rabin's authority. They also report expressions of resentment over Mrs. Meir's return because she headed the Yom Kippur War leadership, and because it makes Labour's image increasingly unattractive to young voters.

Criticism of the existence of a "steering forum," and indignation by groups of persons who demand representation, are hard to disentangle. The forum contains no representative of the Oriental communities, no representative from the moshav movement and no representative from the Jewish Labour, among others. Nor does it contain a representative of the Labour Knesset faction.

One faction member told *The Post*: "If faction chairman Moshe Portansky were co-opted to the steering forum" as he would like, that would mean two men on the forum from Haifa (Wertman and Jewish Agency chairman Yosef Almog). Wertman, anyway, would represent the forum's views in the faction. We want somebody to represent the faction's views in the forum."

Moshe Harsh, MK, does not hide his total objection to the "steering forum." He told *The Post*: "It is an unofficial body. Its members have no authority. It will destroy all democracy in the party. It will make no decisions and solve no problems. It will be duplicating the functions of the leadership bureau which was elected by due process to run the party but has been stripped of its prerogatives. The 'steering forum' will do the party no good, now or later. I hope the party central committee meeting, called for next month, will show just how vigorous objections are, within the party."

Prof. Zvi Abu buried in Safad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — Prof. Zvi Abu, son of the famed Abu Family of Safad, who was killed in a traffic accident last week, has been buried here. He was 46. The funeral was attended by a large crowd of mourners, headed by Mayor Aharon Nahmias.

Abu took part in the defence of Safad during the War of Independence. He later qualified as a lawyer and 10 years ago went to the U.S. to study Hebrew literature and Judaism. He was appointed professor at the State University of New York at Albany, where he developed a method for teaching Hebrew and Judaism by television.

He returned to Israel last summer and has been lecturing at the Hebrew University and other institutes of higher learning. He was killed near Latrun while on his way to Jerusalem.

He is survived by his widow and three children.

Winning lotto numbers

TEL AVIV. — The winning six numbers in the lotto draw are: 10, 11, 13, 16, 19 and 22. The additional number was 28.

PURIM CABARET AT THE JERUSALEM HILTON
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Giscard talks with finance experts

PARIS. — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday consulted with his top financial experts in the aftermath of France's second withdrawal from the European currency unit float.

Giscard, who laid his own reputation on the line when the franc re-entered the "snake" four months ago, met with Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, Bank of France governor Bernard Clappier, who presided over last week's futile franc rescue operation which cost nearly half of France's currency reserves, was also present at the meeting.

The withdrawal of the franc from the snake, announced in Brussels early on Monday by Fourcade, was seen here as a setback for the Common Market and for Giscard's prestige.

When the French leader decided to take the franc back into the snake last May, it was a calculated gamble.

He hoped the then new-found strength of the French currency would stand the test of time and speculators and give the Common Market the boost it needed to resume its quest for economic and monetary union.

But irresistible money market forces upset the French leader's calculations and yesterday he faced the humiliating prospect of admitting he was wrong. His problems were exacerbated by opposition left-wing gains in weekend local elections.

The new, turbulent monetary situation could weigh heavily on French government deliberations later this week. The cabinet is devoting most of tomorrow's session to a study of EEC institutions and how they could be streamlined in the light of a report by Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans.

The idea was that the cabinet should come up with some ideas for French initiatives for the April 1 EEC summit in Luxembourg when the Tindemans report will be discussed. But after the bitter decision to float the franc, Giscard may feel there is little use in such initiatives at present. (Reuters)

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China applauds Egypt for ending pact with Soviets

PEKING. — China yesterday said President Anwar Sadat's decision to terminate Egypt's friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union was wholly justified.

The "People's Daily," celebrating what Peking sees as a major blow at Soviet expansionism, said the move signified "the bankruptcy of Soviet hegemony in Egypt, and a great victory for the Egyptian people."

The treaty contained lies, the official newspaper said in a commentary. It asked: "In these circumstances, what value does it have for Egypt except as shackles. Therefore Egypt is wholly justified in throwing away these shackles."

(Reuters)

Vice-Premier Li attacked in wall posters

TOKYO. — Recent visitors to Wuhan in central China have seen wall posters attacking Vice-Premier Li Hsien-shan. Japan's Kyodo news service reported yesterday.

There was no indication that the criticism was part of the campaign against First Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, accused of favouring economic development at the expense of party chairman Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary ideas. But Li is regarded as one of the country's leading economic experts.

A Kyodo report from Peking said the posters accused Li of being a wire-puller behind Chao Hsin-chu, chairman of the Hupei provincial revolutionary committee, who is being criticized over local issues. Li, fourth among China's 11 vice-premiers and a member of the party political bureau, is a native of the province.

Li's activities have not been reported in China's official press since he paid condolences at the Malaysian embassy in Peking on January 16 upon the death of Malaysian Prime Minister Tan Abdul Razak. (AP)

Syria urges UN Assembly act on Palestinians

UNITED NATIONS. — Syria said on Monday that if the Security Council, because of "abuse" of the veto, failed to take steps to guarantee a programme for implementing Palestinian rights, the General Assembly should assume the responsibility.

Syrian representative Mowaffak Alal also suggested the possibility of creating a UN Council for Palestine, along the lines of the Council for Namibia (South West Africa).

Alal was addressing the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, a new 20-member UN body established under an Assembly resolution adopted last November.

The Committee is charged with recommending a programme of implementation designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise such rights as self-determination, national independence and sovereignty.

Alal, who has observer status in the Committee, said it should recommend that the Security Council guarantee the carrying out of the proposed programme.

In the not unlikely event of obstruction due to abuse of the veto power, the Committee should recommend that the Assembly itself carry out its responsibilities in the matter, he added.

He also said the UN should consider the possibility of handling the situation arising from Israel's "illegal occupation" of Palestinian territory in the same way it was dealing with South Africa's occupation of Namibia. (Reuters)

KISSINGER. — A cross-section of Americans approve of the policies of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger by a majority of 58 to 37 per cent, a Harris Poll reported on Monday.

White defeats raise black hopes in South Africa

CAPE TOWN. — What are the black masses of South Africa thinking? How have they reacted to recent events in Southern Africa — the independence of Mozambique, the civil war in Angola, the threat of racial war in Rhodesia, the demands for independence in Namibia (South-West Africa)?

More particularly, how do they feel towards the whites in South Africa? Do they still retain some good will towards them? Or is their patience exhausted?

An assessment of black opinion in South Africa today would have to be based on occasional speeches by black leaders, statements by small black consciousness groups like Saso (South African Students' Association) and BPC (Black People's Convention) (although their top leadership is facing terrorism act charges), letters by Africans to newspapers and random surveys conducted by the newspapers of black opinion and — possibly the most reliable index of all — gossip coming out of the brooding black townships that form the labour reservoirs of the white cities.

Put together, this assortment of opinions and gossip tells a disturbing story: that the black townships were "relaxed" when Frelimo marched into Mozambique, that their sympathies were with the MPLA in Angola, not with the South African troops, that the Rhodesian leader, Ian Smith, epitomises white racism for them, and that with every setback for white rule their expectations are another notch.

On the other hand, there are few outward signs of organized rebellious attitudes among South Africa's blacks. No doubt this is due to the efficient system of coercive control in the country; but the fact is that repeated prophecies of doom have not materialized.

One of the most significant recent developments has been the virtual collapse of the government's policy towards two million coloureds of mixed race descent. The Government, in fact, brought about this collapse itself by creating the Coloured People's Representative Council — a kind of "mini-parliament" for the coloured people. The Labour Party gained control of the Council and brought its proceedings to a halt, thus creating an impasse in official policy.

When the Minister of Coloured Relations dismissed Labour leader Sonny Leon as chairman of the Council, the coloured people rallied behind Leon with an enthusiasm seldom seen in Coloured politics. For many whites, this is the first incontrovertible proof that apartheid policies, in their modern form, are creating bitterness among the Coloured people.

Similarly, political activity on the African side has been confined mainly to the perimeters of the Bantustan policy, with the Bantustan leaders utilizing the platform provided by the policy to articulate their demands. Two of the Bantustan leaders, Paramount Chief Kalise Matanzima of the Transkei and Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, have said they will go all the way with the Bantustan policy, and accept independence for their "homelands," but the other Bantustan leaders are insisting on more land before they will consider accepting independence.

When Vorster embarked on the detente exercise, he promised that it would be accompanied by the liberalization of race policies in South Africa. Since then, certain steps have been taken to ameliorate apartheid conditions in specific spheres: selected, high-class hotels have been declared "international" and have been given permission to accept black guests (although local blacks may not drink there unless they have a meal as well); some race barriers in sport have come down; the abysmally low wages of many blacks have been raised and more job opportunities created in the skilled occupations; the Afro Theatre in Cape Town and its restaurant have been opened to all races; and so forth.

These changes have tended to create ideological confusion among Vorster's followers, but the changes are peripheral when measured against the fundamental apartheid laws that govern the lives of blacks in South Africa.

An ominous development is the Government's decision now to increase defence expenditure — following its intervention in the Angolan war and the heightened militarization of the country — at the expense of projects such as housing. Opposition parliamentarians are warning the Government that this is a dangerous decision: that increased expenditure on housing and transport could reduce the need for defence spending. But the Government has shown no sign of heeding this warning.

Steadily, therefore, the grievances of South Africa's black population are mounting: political, social and economic. But they are also coinciding with what Chief Buthelezi calls the "rise in black expectations." It could be an explosive mixture. Possibly, South Africa does not need a scientific survey to tell it what its black citizens are thinking and feeling. (OFNS)

Britain's longest-serving peace-time Prime Minister

LONDON. — James Harold Wilson served four terms as Prime Minister of Britain since becoming the nation's third Socialist Prime Minister on October 16, 1964.

Born on March 11, 1916, in the grimy Northern England city of Huddersfield, he told his mother when he was 10 that he would become prime minister one day. He never deviated from that ambition.

He was a prize-winning scholarship student at Oxford, and by the age of 21 he was lecturing in economics at New College, Oxford, while assisting Lord Beveridge, the architect of Britain's welfare state.

Employed as a civil servant during World War II, he was first elected to Parliament in July 1945. His rise to become leader of Britain's Labour Party was meteoric, and on the way, he gained a reputation for political wheeling and dealing that remains with him to this day.

In opposition he became Labour's spokesman on finance and foreign affairs, and in 1960 decided to run against his good friend, Hugh Gaitskill, to be party leader. Amid cries of betrayal, Wilson was defeated overwhelmingly. But on Gaitskill's death in February 1963, Wilson was elected leader, and a year later he took his party into power by defeating then Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home's Conservative government in a general election.

By last September, the pipe-smoking Wilson had become the longest serving peacetime Prime Minister this century, with 14 years on the job. If he had remained in office until February 1977, he would have surpassed even wartime Prime Ministers Sir Winston Churchill and Herbert Asquith, who served 8½ years.

Wilson's first term ran from October 1964 to 1966. Then Labour was returned to power in a general election, and his second term lasted until his surprise defeat by Edward Heath's Conservatives in June 1970. Wilson returned to power in the March 1974 election, losing Heath's Tories, and was re-affirmed in power by the October 1974 election.

The short, stocky Yorkshireman, whose clipped speech still retains a trace of his North country origins, married Gladys Mary Baldwin in 1940 and they have two sons. Mary Wilson, a poet, has been a quiet, home-loving first lady, who enjoys the anonymity of country life more than the whirl of political life at Westminster.

Six months ago, Wilson was telling friends he was thinking of retiring in a year or so. There was speculation he would go into academic life.

In a BBC radio interview last week, he talked about the time when he would "cease to be Prime Minister." He said he would remain in the House of Commons as a "backbencher," or member without ministerial office, would do some lecturing at home and abroad, and would write books "on things I have learned." (AP)

Last chance to stop rush on sea minerals

UNITED NATIONS. — Warned that further delay would destroy chances for world agreement on sharing the seas, delegates from 156 countries yesterday got down to two months of hard bargaining.

Closed door sessions began after the opening on Monday of the Third International Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told delegates that if they failed to agree on a comprehensive convention, "we will have lost a unique opportunity, and one that may not occur again."

The conference president, Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, outlined procedures designed to discourage the torrent of speeches that characterized previous conference sessions in Caracas in 1974 and in Geneva last year.

Nearly all meetings are to be behind closed doors, without the glare of publicity, he said, and "no other meeting should be allowed to 'dash with or encroach on' the negotiations."

"The stage of general debate has passed," he declared.

"If we fail, the conference will simply break down in a rush of unilateral actions," said Canada's chief delegate, J. Alan Beasley.

He pointed out that several governments have already claimed 200-mile economic or territorial zones, and the U.S. and Canada are ready to do likewise. But more frightening, he continued, would be a rush for the estimated three trillion dollars worth of mineral nodules on the Pacific floor beyond the jurisdiction of any government.

A bill now before the U.S. Senate would authorize backing for commercial firms trying to mine the deep seabed. The measure is being pushed by several American multinational firms and consortiums that claim they have the necessary technology.

One major problem of the conference, Beasley said, is that because of conflicting national interests, no one will be willing to announce firm agreement on any issue until he sees the whole package. And the package under discussion includes more than 400 items, many of them divided into paragraphs and subparagraphs. (AP)

"If we fail, the conference will simply break down in a rush of unilateral actions," said Canada's chief delegate, J. Alan Beasley.

'100 U.S. firms in payoffs'

WASHINGTON. — Roderick Hills, chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, said yesterday that he expects at least 20 more large U.S. companies to admit they have made improper foreign payments and bribes to promote sales abroad.

This would bring the total of companies to around 100; he told the New York City Bar Association. Firms already involved in such payments include such giants as the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Northrop, Gulf Oil and Exxon.

Hills said a few other companies that might have been involved in such practices probably would not disclose their activities. But he warned that the SEC, which regulates stock and bond trading, would investigate and take legal action against such companies. (Reuters, AP)



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A mourner at the funeral of a Coloured 18-year-old soldier, breaks down and weeps in Salisbury, Rhodesia, yesterday. The soldier was killed last week in a landmine explosion on the border. (UPI telephoto)

Cold weather favours Ford

CHICAGO. — Illinois voters yesterday cast their ballots in the state's presidential primary election in clear, cold weather that appeared to favour President Ford in the Republican race.

The President's supporters had been hoping for good weather and a turnout of about 800,000, an increase of 150,000 from 1972. They said a big turnout would ensure a crushing victory here over challenger Ronald Reagan and severely hurt his bid for the Republican nomination.

Reagan's campaign organizers, who conceded that their man faced a long road to the White House, had pinned their hopes on terrible weather.

Ninety-six Illinois delegates to the Republican party's summer nominating convention were due to be chosen in a separate tally. Reagan said he expected to win 20 of 24 of them.

In the Democratic camp, backers of former governor Jimmy Carter, who said he expected to win the election in a close race with Alabama governor George Wallace, were braced for two national opinion polls published on Monday that showed him as Ford's strongest Democratic opponent. (Reuters, AP)

GLANCE AT THE WORLD

Kreisky on fact-finding M.E. tour

KUWAIT. — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky stressed that "we have come on a fact-finding Middle East tour" as he and six other Socialist International members arrived here yesterday. Kreisky said he hoped to be able to put forward "constructive proposals" in a report to be submitted after the tour.

The Chancellor and his team of West German, Swedish, Italian and French Socialists came direct from a Socialist International Conference in Portugal. They are scheduled to visit Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates after Kuwait. This is Kreisky's third tour on behalf of the International since the 1973 Middle East war. (Reuters)

Whitlam party man quits

CANBERRA. — The Labour opposition's shadow minister for education and defence, Kim Beasley, resigned yesterday in protest over the political fund-raising scandal involving Labour party leader Gough Whitlam.

Beasley, who served as education minister in Whitlam's former government, said he had resigned because he had been told nothing about attempts to obtain \$500,000 from Iraq for Labour's election campaign funds last December.

Beasley, 59, the longest serving member of the House of Representatives (lower house), told reporters: "I have resigned on the basis of ignorance. I am sure I am going to go on being ignorant about the Iraqi funds affair... I have resigned on the question of ignorance and inability to explain something to the general public." (Reuters)

Prison terms for Greek newsmen

ATHENS. — The directors of five influential Greek newspapers were each sentenced to four months' imprisonment on Monday on charges of defying a legal ban on news reports on the assassination of Richard Welch, Athens CIA chief.

The directors have been set free pending the outcome of their appeal.

A public prosecutor's ban on further coverage of the Welch affair was imposed a week after he was assassinated by unidentified gunmen outside his home on December 23. The ban was imposed on the ground that the press was giving sensationalist speculation on the incident. (AP)

U.S. cuts energy talks with Soviets

WASHINGTON. — In what appears to be the first practical effect of a broad reassessment of Soviet-American relations, Washington has abruptly cancelled a meeting of the Soviet-American Joint Commission on Energy Cooperation, the "Washington Post" reported yesterday.

The meeting, postponed on a week's notice, was to have opened Monday in Moscow with Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb heading the U.S. delegation. The group was set up in 1974 under agreements reached in Moscow in 1972 at the first Nixon-Brezhnev summit.

A White House official said on Monday that the general reassessment of the U.S.-Soviet relationship was started by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger soon after the full extent of Soviet involvement in Angola was realized.

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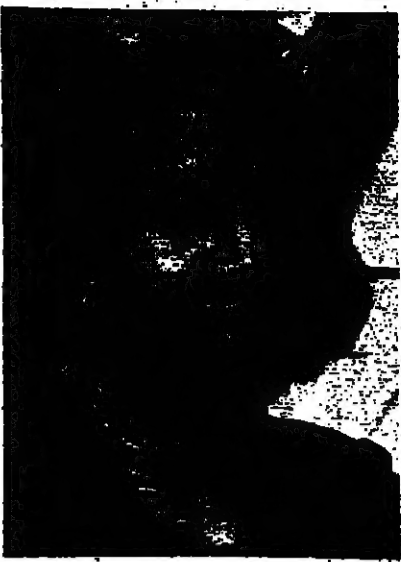
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— Entrance Free —

Forging a new nation out of Taki-Taki and the Bush

By JOAN BORSTEN
Special to the Jerusalem Post



Wonne Pique

Children from eight different ethnic groups, each of which preserves its own language and traditions, converge together for the first time in kindergarten. A teacher has to be bilingual. At least in Israel, a new immigrant child grows up speaking Hebrew and that becomes the language of his own home. The Surinamese use Dutch for trade and commerce and bring their children up using the family's traditional language. We will have the same problem generation after generation. One of our major goals...

how that we are independent. Is to make our citizens realize that this is their country, otherwise they'll never work hard enough to develop it. Surinam has a tropical climate and fertile soil, so that fruit and vegetables grow all year around. As a result poverty is virtually unknown and farmers are not pressured to increase productivity. We also suffer from an "if my mother were a Queen, I would be a princess" type of mentality, and from "yerdia." There are about 300,000 educated, skilled Surinamese living happily in Holland. We need to try and entice them back to help develop our country.

INDEPENDENCE has scared many Surinamese, despite the fact that the Dutch gave the tiny country a vast sum of money to get started. Fearful that self-government was impossible, additional Surinamese have recently fled to Holland. Wonne, who is more optimistic, foresees continued good relations between Surinam and Holland, foreign aid, and help on the international front. "Israel can probably count on Surinam's support because of Holland's pro-Israel stand. I don't know if we shall be able to send an ambassador to Israel though. I think only about 10 of us have any kind of diplomatic training."

One of the benefits of Wonne's stay in Israel and the course at Mt. Carmel is her contact with Africans (who are much more shy than the Surinamese women) and Asians ("they look like our Hindustanis"). "They made me realize that, like Israel, Surinam is western in its orientation. We aren't part of the Third World, plagued by poverty, illiteracy and an Eastern mentality. Our problem is to raise the national standard of living by teaching women how to care better for their children, providing good agricultural training for farmers, developing national industries, and learning to use our natural resources. I think one of the best signs of Surinam's desire to progress is the Bush. Even there people are buying all kinds of electrical appliances — refrigerators, televisions, cars. They know that they want these things even if they don't yet know how to use them."

"How lucky we are with the weather," said the English tourist. She could not believe that the sunshine in Eilat was normal for this time of the year. Her party had left Jerusalem under a blanket of snow, arrived on the Red Sea coast that afternoon to see Bikini-clad Dancers basking themselves at the pool-side.

By the next morning it was apparent that a chilly northern wind competes with the sun. It sent sunbathers scurrying for a sheltered spot in which to disrobe. But when the temperature hit 23 degrees (according to radio figures), the cooling wind was a relief rather than a hindrance.

Three years ago Eilat more than doubled the amount of its hotel accommodation. Critics raised their hands in horror at this improvidence. But the place is full. Attempts to book a room on a friend's behalf for Pesach were an unmitigated failure. We trudged from one large establishment to another. Six times we got the same answer at the reception desk: "It's not even worth your while joining the waiting list," they said. Everything is already reserved — a tourist guide told us — for next Christmas, too.

It must be the sun, the sea, the desert. For the ungainly hotel buildings — at least all but one of them — look as if they had been built without the aid of an architect. And their surroundings remain unimproved. These hotels, with all modern amenities, represent a costly investment, and so does the small marina, carved out of the coast. Yet seemingly, the modest additional sum required to trim the place up — with a terrace, shrubs, a few palm trees, a park-bench or two — could not be found; or perhaps the City Fathers just lack the necessary savoir-faire.

THERE IS NO outward sign of the distress associated with the imminent closure of Timna mines. Eilat still offers more jobs than it has job-seekers. The same English lady noticed: "It's terribly international, isn't it? I mean, not only the guests are from all parts of the world; the hotel staff are, too." Ethiopians work as waiters, blond Aryans are chambermaids, an ex-Major in the Biafran Army was washing dishes in the kitchen. Breakfast was brought to the room by a fresh-faced London girl. "What are you doing here?" She smiled wryly: "Trying to make enough money to get away."



The ups (and downs) of winter in Eilat

By DAVID KRIVINE / Jerusalem Post Reporter

dards. They sprang into existence (our guide friend explained) once the hotels stopped forcing guests to book half-board. Yet hotels still require half-board at seasonal peaks, a practice which should (Tourist Ministry, please note) be stopped. Most middle-aged people cannot manage two full meals a day. Half-board means either devoting every day to the rather dull hotel fare, or paying for a meal that is not consumed.

Is Eilat boring, as a letter-writer to The Jerusalem Post recently alleged? It is, of course, a small outpost on the Gulf of Akaba, not a European metropolis. But it possesses a zest and sophistication of its own. The restaurants have style. A Chinese one opposite the Laramie Hotel is done up with a delicacy that contrasts with the ruggedness outside. The *maitre d'hotel*, a young Frenchman called Jean-Charles, sports a small diamond on his right ear-lobe. His Gallic wit and solicitude for the customer could serve as an object lesson for the more pompous hostesses in Tel Aviv.

Apart from the eating houses, there are night-clubs, entertainment. Wilhelm Krumbach played the organ during our stay. The most captivating spectacle of all is the under-water aquarium. We had not encountered anything like it before: plants that wave their tentacles like living creatures; box-fish that are shaped like a box; globe-fish down whose capacious maw one can peer; stone-fish that look like a stone covered with lichen, and lie on the sea-bed as immobile as a stone.

THERE IS all of Sinai around, and the Red Sea. Eilat is not boring; but it can shock the unwary visitor for another reason. And here is a second task for the Tourist Ministry — to stop the unholy practice of fleeing the foreigner.

Not all are guilty; most charges are reasonable. There is, however, the exception, which raffles. An old-established fish restaurant presented a party of six people with a bill for IL88. Needless to say, they had not been offered a menu; the *patron* had genuinely invoked their trust. The meal, by the way, was good — but not that good.

Locals get to know with whom they are dealing, learn to avoid the extortionate supplier. The foreign tourist is an easy prey — and not only in eating places. A local doctor was called to the hotel to deal with a minor complaint. His fee for a five-minute consultation: IL25. The lady had a slight bronchial cough, which did not keep her in bed. His second visit, which included some (presumably expensive) antibiotic tablets, set her back IL20.

Tourists pay up; but do so under duress, and consider themselves exploited. Cross-questioned on the subject, a caterer claimed that the foreigners do not notice — they pay just as much and more in their home countries.

This is as false as are other excuses ("Everybody cheats on income tax") — used to justify wrong-doing. Restaurant prices are not as high as all that in Europe — except at exclusive haunts where the amenities are palatial. Most well-to-do tourists from abroad only frequent such costly premises on rare and special occasions. And anyway, Israelis will be surprised to know, not all the tourists are so very well-to-do.

The result of these sharp practices, where they occur, is that Israel is getting a reputation for Levantism. It is a sad contrast to the old days, when a Jewish taxi-driver would return your tip.



By HAIM SHAPIRO

Not a paradise for gourmets

canflower; parsley salad with tehina, houmous and a very good Turkish salad. This was accompanied by fried koube, filled with fried onions and small bits of meat — quite satisfactory.

MUSIC REVIEWS

A BEAUTIFUL WAY OF MAKING MUSIC

THE RE-APPEARANCE of the Kibbutz Arzi Choir in Jerusalem after a long interval enabled us to listen to a group as a new experience. Gone is the older generation of exiles who had brought the tradition of choir singing with them from Europe — but it is heartening to hear second-generation kibbutzniks carrying on in exemplary fashion this beautiful way of making music. The renditions, of settings and Israeli compositions, were all given in a flawless and well-balanced manner, with markedly good and strong basses giving a solid foundation to the choir's sonority. Eri Doron and Rachel Kochavi shared the podium and both elicited performances of a highest standard (Jerusalem Post, March 14).

There were plenty of Israeli arrangements and compositions. Rachel Kochavi contributed a "Prayer" in a competent setting and propitiate atmosphere; Dov Carmel wrote "Twilight," a mood picture of persuasive delicacy; Heskkel Braum's setting of "Songs" did not explore new venues but, of course, his handling of choir voices is expert.

Pleasant arrangements of additional tunes came from Gil Givon, Uri Givon, and Stanley Gerber (a Yiddish song "On the Dunes of Poland"). However Tzvi Carmel's arrangement of Shabbat Cantations of the Babylonian tradition is more than mere setting; it bore a mark of a sensitive musician in imagination who transformed

the melodies into a composition of content and weight. The revival of Matitiahu Shelem's charming folk-music-like songs of older vintage through the setting in a Suite by Dov Carmel was a fine contribution to the Israeli repertoire. The songs are more than just a nostalgic memory, and the arrangements are contrasting and interesting all the way.

All the presentations reflected the painstaking preparation of the programme, but, even more, they revealed the high level of musical culture among members of kibbutzim as directed by Rachel Kochavi and Eri Doron.

YOHANAN BORSTEN

BEETHOVEN'S 2nd cello sonata, which opened the joint recital of cellist Marc Drabinsky and pianist Victor Dervizianko (Tel Aviv Museum, March 18), was characterized by an aggressive approach on the part of the pianist and a cello part, which amounted to nothing very revealing. All through the first movement Dervizianko hit the keys with ferocious vehemence. While the second movement was reflective in mood its tender melancholy was not brought out and in the last movement Dervizianko revealed his initial manner but reverted to his initial manner but gave no exact account of the texture. The concert's main point of interest was the second item, a sonata by Soviet composer Moisei Weinberg. This is quite an effective piece, with plenty of energy released through dissonance, rhythm and

toccata-like passages. Though it suited the two musicians better than the Beethoven, the sonata, too, would have gained by a more refined, better organized and more thoughtful approach.

The two remaining items, a Prelude and Fugue from Bach's C minor Suite and Schubert's "Arpeggione," failed to reveal anything of consequence musically speaking. Neither artist had much to say and the Bach lacked its essential balance and inner strength. The "Arpeggione" was not sung-out, as it should be. Even technically there were faults. BENJAMIN BAR-AM

HANOCHE JACOBI'S "Paritta Israeliana" describes in every movement two contrasting moods. The Jewish spirit is not always recognizable. (Auditorium, March 9.) Vivaldi's Concerto for Violin and Strings "The Four Seasons" conducted by Miss Dalia Atlas was divided in two parts, separately played before and after the intermission. It is an ambitious work and needed the conductor's energetic direction as well as the players' (14 members took part) undivided attention to display the seasons' varying moods. Violinist Jaki Klees, unaffected by the solo part's technical difficulties, showed perfect command of the material, playing with virtuosity all fast passages and runs. Benjamin Britten's "Simple Symphony" awoke anew "Pro Musica's" capacity for sensitivity. G.W.B.

Today we have two deals in such deception played a very important part as reported by American Contract Bridge League from a recent tournament:

W Vul.
NORTH
♦ Q J 10 9
♥ A Q 5 5
♦ 8 7
♣ 7 6
SOUTH
♦ 1
♥ K J 9 8 5
♦ A K J 5 4
♣ A 2
The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1 ♣ Dbte 3 ♣
Pass 4 ♣ All Pass
Even international stars can be outwitted on occasion. In this deal it was the player in the West at who was the victim. The spade king held the first trick, and a trump was then won dummy. South realized that he had three certain losers in spades

Deception plays a big part

BRIDGE
GEORGE LEVINER

and in clubs, and judging by West's double a probable loser in diamonds. So now was the time to set the trap. A spade was led from dummy and on it South discarded a diamond! And how West fell for it. He led a diamond. So declarer instead of being set, made an over-trick through the discard of clubs on the established diamonds.

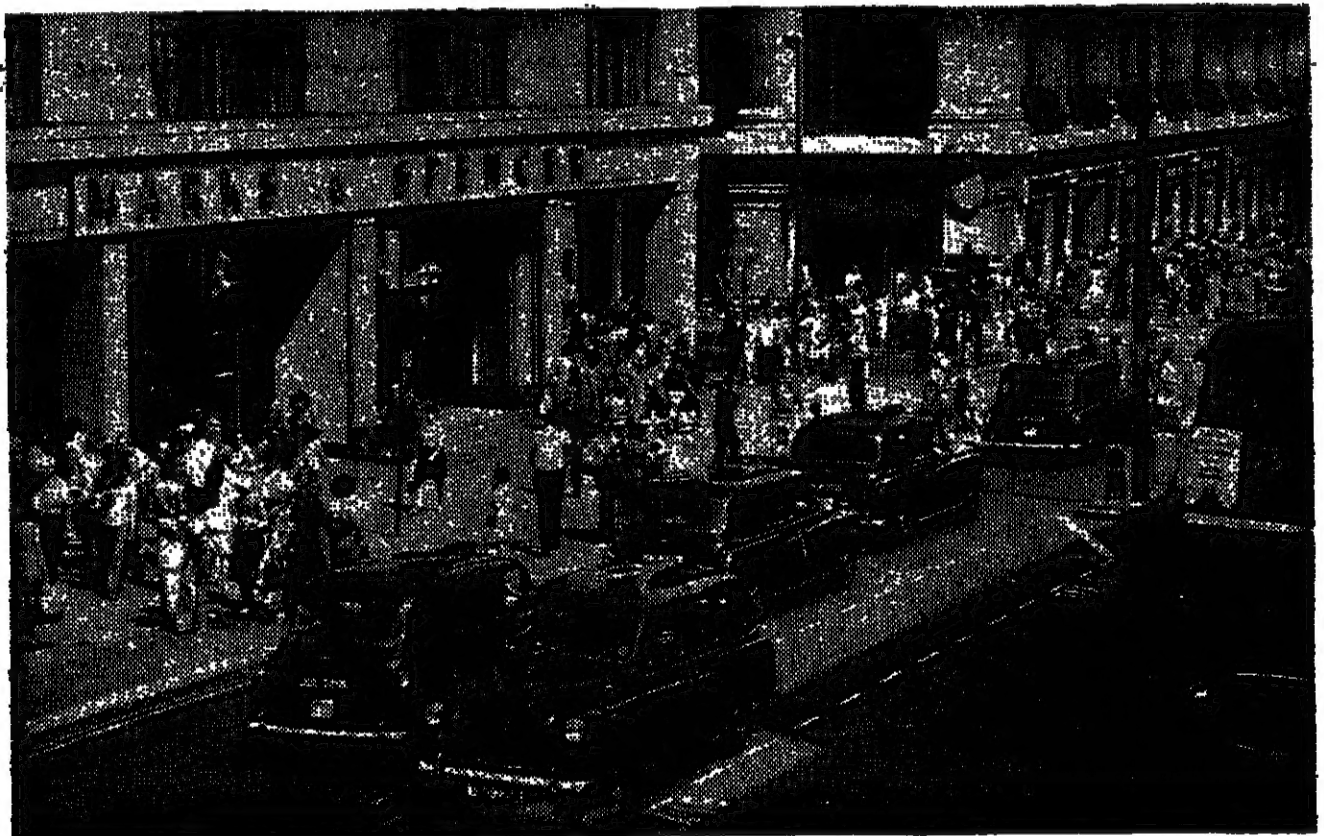
Deal 2
All Pass
It was in the same tournament that East was highly praised. He won the heart opening lead with the ace and returned the diamond

four! South won with the king, led a heart to the king, and played a spade. Without hesitation East won with the ace and led the diamond eight.

Naturally (?) South counted East as having three diamonds, presumably to the queen. Whoever leads a four from an eight four doubleton? So declarer finessed, West won, and returned a diamond which East ruffed. Instead of making a fairly automatic contract the declarer was set one trick.

Both Vul.
NORTH
♦ 9 7 5 2
♥ K Q
♦ J 10 6 5 3
♣ 2
WEST
♦ 7 6 5 2
♥ Q 9 7
♦ 10 8 5
♣ 10 8 5
SOUTH (D)
♦ Q 10 6 5
♥ A K 2
♦ A Q J 4
♣ A Q J 4
The bidding:
NORTH
1 ♣
SOUTH
2 ♣
NORTH
3 ♣
SOUTH
4 ♣

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البنك العربي الاسرائيلي
شركة مسجلة في سجل الشركات في إسرائيل

The Arab Israel Bank Ltd.

SUBSIDIARY OF BANK LEUMI LE ISRAEL B.M.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1975.

	Note	December 31, 1975				Note	December 31, 1975		
		IL	IL	IL			IL	IL	IL
CAPITAL, RESERVES AND SURPLUS					CASH IN HAND AND BALANCES WITH BANK OF ISRAEL AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS				
Share Capital —							124,192,000		88,068,000
Ordinary Shares of IL100		5,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	SPECIAL DEPOSIT WITH BANKING INSTITUTION — PARENT COMPANY			37,275,000	31,530,000
Premium on Shares			5,000	5,000					
Capital Reserve			4,000,000	2,225,000	SECURITIES	2			
Statement of Profit and Loss —			236,000	203,000	Debentures of the Government of Israel		3,741,000		3,682,000
Balance of Profit			7,741,000	5,933,000	Other Debentures		183,000		88,000
					Shares in Subsidiary Companies		54,000		19,000
							3,988,000		3,789,000
6% CAPITAL NOTE					LOANS				
Repayable December 31, 1975				1,500,000	Less Provision for Doubtful Debts				
					Loans and Bills Discounted		33,642,000		19,645,000
DEPOSITS					Loans out of Deposits for the Granting of Loans		22,606,000		17,667,000
Demand Deposits		68,614,000		52,522,000			56,248,000		37,312,000
Time and Savings Deposits		86,915,000		48,176,000	OTHER ACCOUNTS				
Deposits from Banking Institutions		9,000		18,000			2,263,000		1,565,000
Special Deposit from Banking Institution —					EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ASSETS	3			1,522,000
Subsidiary of the Parent Company		37,275,000		31,530,000			2,168,000		
			190,813,000	132,246,000	LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS (see contra)				
DEPOSITS FOR THE GRANTING OF LOANS					Documentary Credits		517,000		883,000
Government Deposits		21,532,000		16,952,000	Guarantees		3,682,000		1,314,000
Deposits and Loans from Bank of Israel and							4,179,000		2,197,000
Banking Institutions		561,000		396,000					
Other Deposits		513,000		370,000					
			22,606,000	17,718,000					
OTHER ACCOUNTS			4,284,000	4,377,000					
LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMERS									
(see contra)									
Documentary Credits		517,000		883,000					
Guarantees		3,682,000		1,314,000					
			4,179,000	2,197,000					
			229,623,000	163,971,000					

The Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part thereof.

Y. BOSH
Chairman of the Board

S. KHAYAT
Director

E. ASHKENAZI
General Manager

THE ARAB ISRAEL BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BANK FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1975

(Amounts appearing in the Financial Statements have been rounded off to thousands of Pounds)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Foreign Currency and Liabilities (other than debentures) in foreign currency and those which are linked are stated as follows: —

- Those in foreign currency — at the rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. During the year, the Government adopted the policy of "freezing devaluations" of the Israeli pound to the U.S. dollar. Following a series of several such devaluations, the official rate of exchange at December 31, 1975 was IL1.10=US\$1. (December 31, 1974: IL1.0=US\$1.00).
- Those linked to the consumer's price index or to the mortgage index — on the basis of the last index published prior to the balance sheet date.

Income and expenses in foreign currency have been included in the statement of profit and loss at the weighted average rates of exchange in effect during the year. The excess which is immaterial, arising from adjusting these income and expense items due to the change in the official rate of exchange during the year have been included in the statement of profit and loss under the item "Other Income".

b. Securities

- Debentures. Debentures approved for investment have been included at cost with the addition of accrued income. These debentures were acquired for investment purposes, not for trading, and will be redeemed at their nominal value with the addition of linkage differences and interest. Market fluctuations of these debentures do not affect the results of operations of the Bank, as the method of accrual of linkage differences and interest during the period in which they are held ensures that their value upon redemption will be identical with their book value on that date. Other debentures have been included at cost with the addition of accrued income, or at their value whichever is lower, for each debenture separately. The value of quoted debentures has been taken as quoted on the stock exchange. "Accrued income" means linkage increments and interest accrued on the debentures since acquisition.
- Shares in Subsidiaries. Unquoted shares in subsidiaries are included at cost or at their net equity, whichever is lower.

c. Equipment and other assets. These assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed based on the estimated useful life of the assets.

d. Severance pay. The Bank's liability for severance pay is covered by deposits (including profits and linkage increments accrued thereon) in an Approved Fund. The liability and the accumulated sums in the fund are included under the items "Other Accounts" in Assets and Liabilities. Income on sums deposited are included in the statement of profit and loss under the items "Commissions and Other Income".

e. Subsidiary Companies. The bank has two subsidiaries, both of which are insignificant, and therefore their financial statements have not been consolidated with those of the Bank (see Note 2b).

f. Tax on Income. The provision for service tax levied on income is included under this heading. The provision for service tax levied on salaries appears under the item "Other Expenses".

2. SECURITIES

a. Debentures

	DECEMBER 31, 1975			DECEMBER 31, 1974		
	Unquoted	Quoted	Market Value	Unquoted	Quoted	Market Value
Government of Israel debentures — approved for investment	Amount in Balance Sheet	Amount in Balance Sheet	Amount in Balance Sheet	Amount in Balance Sheet	Amount in Balance Sheet	Amount in Balance Sheet
	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL
	3,004,000	787,000	827,000	4,494,000	1,182,000	1,389,000
Other Government of Israel debentures	—	103,000	103,000	—	88,000	88,000
Others	—	103,000	103,000	—	88,000	88,000
	3,004,000	840,000	830,000	4,494,000	1,380,000	1,577,000

Unquoted Government of Israel debentures approved for investment include IL1,819,000 (1974 — IL1,451,000) of non-transferable Government of Israel Compulsory Loans.

The balance sheet includes accrued income as follows: —

	December 31, 1974		December 31, 1975	
	IL	IL	IL	IL
Debentures approved for investment	1,653,000		1,571,000	
Other debentures	69,000		50,000	
	1,634,000		1,621,000	

b. Shares in Fully-owned Subsidiaries

	December 31, 1974		December 31, 1975	
	IL	IL	IL	IL
Investment Company of the Arab	54,555		18,217	
Israel Bank Limited	1		1	
Besco Limited	54,555		18,218	

There is a liability of IL70,000 for the purchase of shares in the Investment Company of the Arab Israel Bank Limited, payment for which has not yet been called for.

3. EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ASSETS. This item includes furniture and equipment, leasehold rights, and leasehold improvements.

4. OTHER EXPENSES. This item includes IL280,000 (1974 — IL110,000) for service tax levied on salaries paid (see Note 1f).

5. PROVISION FOR TAXES ON OPERATING PROFIT

- Provision for taxes on income includes IL350,000 (1974 — IL190,000) for service tax levied on income.
- The Bank has received final income tax assessments up to and including the year 1974.

6. PARENT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The balance sheet headings, appearing hereunder, include the following balances: —

	DECEMBER 31, 1975		DECEMBER 31, 1974	
	Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. (Parent Company)	Subsidiary Companies	Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. (Parent Company)	Subsidiary Companies
Assets	IL	IL	IL	IL
Cash in hand and balances with Bank of Israel and banking institutions, including deposits relating to savings schemes in the amount of IL35,300,000 (1974 — IL22,672,000)	74,071,000	—	46,614,000	—
Special deposit with banking institution	37,275,000	—	31,530,000	—
Loans and bills discounted	—	480,000	—	408,000
Liabilities				
Other accounts	424,000	—	365,000	—
Liabilities on account of customers	758,000	—	1,077,000	—

7. COMMITMENTS

There are commitments for leasehold improvements in the amount of IL90,000 (1974 — IL150,000).

8. STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 191(b) OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE

The provision for loss in a subsidiary company as at December 31, 1974 was reduced by the income of that subsidiary during the current year. The other subsidiary acts as a trustee for the Bank and had neither profit nor loss.

Y. BOSH
Chairman of the Board

S. KHAYAT
Director

E. ASHKENAZI
General Manager

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ARAB ISRAEL BANK LIMITED

We have examined the Balance Sheet of The Arab Israel Bank Limited as at December 31, 1975 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, including those prescribed by the Auditors' Regulations (Mode of Auditors' Performance) 1973, and accordingly we have applied such auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Our opinion, also above, Financial Statements present fairly, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 1975 and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Pursuant to Section 199 of the Companies Ordinance, we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and that our opinion on the above Financial Statements is given according to the best of our information and the explanations received by us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

SOMEKH, CHAIKIN, CITRON & CO.
Certified Public Accountants (Israel)

Haifa, January 23, 1976

THE ARAB ISRAEL BANK LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1975

	Note	1975	
		IL	IL
OPERATING INCOME			
Interest on Loans and Discounting of Bills*		9,218,000	6,219,000
Interest on Deposits with Bank of Israel and Banking Institutions*		20,747,000	10,046,000
Income on Debentures Approved for Investment*		1,042,000	1,708,000
Income from other Securities*		36,000	923,000
Reduction in Provision for Doubtful Debts, Net		—	185,000
Commissions and Other Income		3,675,000	1,756,000
		34,718,000	20,817,000
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Interest on Deposits, Savings and Loans*		21,333,000	11,855,000
Interest on a Capital Note		90,000	90,000
Commissions		8,000	7,000
Provision for Doubtful Debts, Net		133,000	—
Salaries and Related Expenses		5,084,000	3,201,000
Occupancy of Premises		427,000	286,000
Depreciation and Amortization of Equipment and Other Assets		193,000	149,000
Other Expenses	4	2,747,000	1,822,000
		29,995,000	16,910,000
Operating Profit Before Taxes on Income		4,723,000	3,907,000
Provision for Taxes on Operating Profit	5	2,950,000	2,390,000
Net Operating Profit Before Extraordinary Income		1,773,000	1,517,000
EXTRAORDINARY INCOME			
Reduction of Write-Down of Investment in a Subsidiary Company		35,000	19,000
Net Profit for the Year		1,808,000	1,536,000
Balance of Profit — Beginning of Year		203,000	187,000
Profit Available for Appropriation		2,011,000	1,703,000
Transfer to Capital Reserve		1,775,000	1,500,000
Balance of Profit — End of Year		236,000	203,000

* Includes linkage differences.

The Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part thereof.

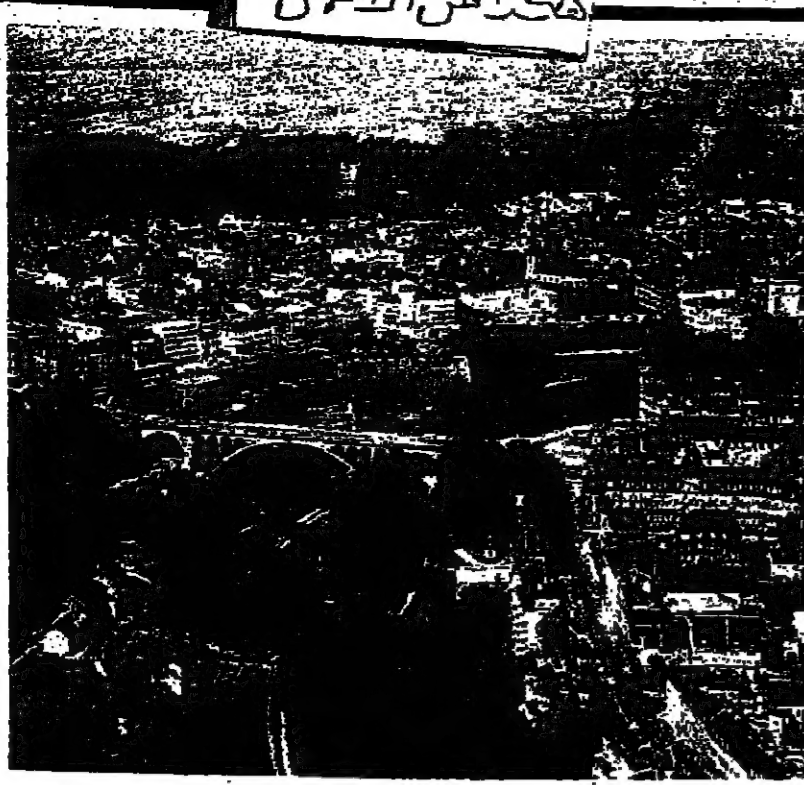
THE GRAND DUCHY of Luxembourg seems a pretentious name for a tiny state whose 357,000 inhabitants live on an area of under 1,000 square miles. But its history dates back over a millennium to the year 963 when Siegfried, Count of the Ardennes, built a castle on the site of the present-day capital and founded the Luxembourg dynasty. By the end of the Middle Ages, the local family had given four superiors to Germany, four kings to Bohemia and one king to Hungary. Set at the cross-roads between France and Germany, Luxembourg was predestined to be a battleground between its powerful neighbours from the Middle Ages right up to the 19th century. But today the Grand Duchy has a new vocation; as a forum for thrashing out Europe's problems by peaceful debate and discussion.

Luxembourg emerged politically intact from five years of Nazi occupation. The victors recognized its government in exile throughout World War II. In spite of the loss of 300 of its pre-war 250,000 population in battle and thousands of others who were deported to the death camps, material damage caused by the desperate German offensive in the Ardennes during the war's closing months was soon made good.

But then the Grand Duchy found itself facing new problems. In 1951, Robert Schuman, a Frenchman who spent his youth in Luxembourg, succeeded in infusing a supranational spirit in the Western European capitals. Schuman's achievement was the European Coal and Steel Community which welded together the industrial destinies of its future founder-members of the Common Market: France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

The Grand Duchy, located in the east of Western Europe with an important steel industry of its own, was logical choice for E.C.S.C.'s headquarters. Steel still retains its leading position in Luxembourg's economy. Per capita output exceeds 1 tons, compared with 0.5 tons for Germany, 0.5 for France and 0.7 tons for the United States.

The steel industry is centred around the ARBED, which functions through state subsidies — unlike its competitors in France and Belgium — and which currently invests 60m. dollars in modernization programmes each year. The industry is one of the most modern and productive in Europe in spite of high salary levels which are 30-40 per cent above those in the rival steel mills across the French border inorraine.



Luxembourg — the pulse of Europe

By JACK MAURICE / Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Steel accounts for 47 per cent of all jobs in Luxembourg industry and its turnover is three times the Grand Duchy's budget. It also represents two-thirds of manufactured exports. But steel, which has been the source of Luxembourg's wealth since the end of the 19th century, is extremely sensitive to fluctuations in world business activity. Every five year period includes at least two years of feeble expansion for the Grand Duchy.

The first President of the European Coal and Steel Community was Jean Monnet. On his initiative a special Council of Ministers of the six member governments was formed. Like the E.C.S.C.'s High Authority, the Council was based in Luxembourg. The Grand Duchy made available a vast tract of land on the Kirchberg Plateau just across the Alzette Valley from the capital for the headquarters buildings of Europe's first political institution.

LUXEMBOURG'S European vocation extended with the first session of the European Court of Justice in 1952. A few weeks after the first meeting of the E.C.S.C. Ministers. When the Common Assembly opened during the same year in Strasbourg it chose Luxembourg as the home of its permanent secretariat.

In 1958 the members of E.C.S.C. signed the Treaty of Rome creating the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. These new bodies were sited in Brussels. This new situation raised problems of adjustment for Luxembourg which had been the seat of E.C.S.C.'s major institutions since 1952. In 1965 the six countries agreed to merge the Communities' executive bodies into a single "Executive Commission." This called for the transfer of 1,400 staff workers from Luxembourg to the new centralized H.Q. in Brussels.

To compensate Luxembourg for

this loss, the Grand Duchy was chosen as the permanent home of the European Community's legal institutions and provision was made for the E.C.C.'s Council of Ministers to meet in Luxembourg for three months each year. Staff members of the Communities' main banking institutions were transferred to Luxembourg along with the secretariat of the European Parliament and the Office of Publications.

Luxembourg has thus been able to continue to play an increasingly important part in the development of Europe's political and economic unity, thanks to its role as host to key European institutions in the Kirchberg complex which now comprises a skyscraper, conference halls, schools and law-courts.

LUXEMBOURG has also acquired an increasingly important position as a banking centre. Over 50 international banks — three times as many as in 1958 — now operate in the Grand Duchy. Deposits have tripled and the 4,200 employees represent a fourfold increase. This banking boom owes its success to the tax-free status of holding firms in Luxembourg. The Grand Duchy is also a leading centre for the issue of Eurodollar and European currency loans.

Although Luxembourg's population represents only 0.2 per cent of the entire Common Market, its political influence far outweighs its numerical insignificance. Luxembourg's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn takes his turn with his European colleagues in presiding over EEC's Council of Ministers.

Thorn, 48-year-old president of the Grand Duchy's Democratic Party, has been Prime Minister since 1974. He is currently President of the General Assembly of the United Nations as well as of the E.E.C. Council of Ministers. Luxembourg cannot afford political ambitions which would counter those of its big neighbours. But it can act as a cement to consolidate European unity. Thorn is well aware of the limitations and the possibilities of Luxembourg's role. He summed them up in a recent speech to the Grand Duchy's Chamber of Deputies:

"Glory and the price we pay for it are meaningless unless they can find their motive and justification in the interests of a small country which could not survive and prosper unless it maintains active bonds of solidarity with the immense world which surrounds it."

WALTER CLAY LOWDERMILK

PIONEER ENVIRONMENTALIST

A man who cared for the earth

Special to The Jerusalem Post
AFTER HIS FIRST visit to the Land of Israel in 1939, Walter Clay Lowdermilk declared that the Jews of Palestine "have done the finest reclamation of old land that I have seen on four continents, and theirs is the most successful rehabilitation of land and people in modern times." This is told by the widow of the renowned American soil and water conservationist who died in 1974, in her book, entitled "Modern Israel: Fulfillment of Prophecy" and subtitled "A Christian Speaks Out!" The booklet is published by the California Christian Committee for Israel of which she is a founder and honorary chairman.

Inez Marks Lowdermilk has spoken out before and since the establishment of the State of Israel. During World War II, she had made hundreds of speeches across America to let the world know what was happening to the Jewish people in Nazi-dominated Europe.

Daughter of a Methodist minister, Mrs. Lowdermilk knows her Bible. She reads her text like a star-spangled flag with jewels quoted from the Prophets.

In a concise, straightforward style that makes dynamic reading, she produces one achievement of modern Israel after another as proof of the fact that what is happening in Israel today is exactly what the Prophets foretold that "it shall come to pass." Again and again stress is laid mainly on the return of Israel's people and the reclamation of its waste land.

To her, there are no "occupied territories," or else "occupied" means those territories that belonged to Israel in Biblical times and are now part of other countries. Jordan was sliced off by Britain from Palestine, territory that, by the law of history and the Bible, should be part of the Land of Israel. One of the several, well-drawn and well-documented maps that adorn the inside of the jackets and another three full pages, shows the "Israelite Kingdom of David and Solomon ca. 1000 B.C.E." spreading over 120,000 km on both sides of the Jordan River and beyond Mt. Lebanon (sic) and Damascus in the north. Another map depicts "Palestine — The Jewish National Home, 1919" and stresses that "The whole country on both sides of the Jordan was destined as the Jewish National Home according to the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the negotiations of the Paris Peace Conference 1919." It is Mrs. Lowdermilk's firm belief that there would have been no wars, no refugees, no tragic aftermath, had the British only fulfilled the mandatory task entrusted to them.

It is impossible to separate Mrs. Lowdermilk's life story from what is expressed in her book, or from the career of her late husband. The Lowdermilks visited Israel many times, as Dr. Lowdermilk developed a close working association with this country. In his book, *Palestine, Land*

The Lowdermilk Memorial Forest is to be dedicated today at Mt. Tur'an in the Galilee. Emma Kimer describes the vision and work of Dr. Lowdermilk and his widow Inez, and their special relationship with Israel.



W. C. Lowdermilk

of Promise, he proposed bringing down to the south the waters of the north, thus giving the green breath of life to the thirsty desert. A prophetic vision — based, however, on expert knowledge and scientific proof. He had planned the Tennessee Valley Authority, a basically similar project, which became famous. By expanding Palestine's agricultural and economical potentialities, the Lowdermilk Plan as it came to be known envisaged the settling of the arid zones with a population of 2-3 million people. But then, the British Government published the White Paper restricting Jewish immigration because Palestine could allegedly not absorb more than the half-million already there. As was to be expected, the Lowdermilk Plan did not make its author popular with either the British or the Arabs. However, after the establishment of the State, the construction of the National Water Carrier partly brought about its realization.

In 1951, the Lowdermilks came to live in Israel to give a year of volunteer service to "the young little nation." They remained for five

more years, their stay sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. This memorable stay in Israel, cherished by the hundreds of friends this extraordinary couple made here and entertained at their home in Panorama Road on Mount Carmel, is commemorated forever by two living landmarks.

Entirely different in character, they both bear the name of Lowdermilk. One is the Lowdermilk school of Agricultural Engineering, set up by Professor Lowdermilk at the Haifa Technion of which he was the first Head. Year after year, the Lowdermilks raised funds for building and for student scholarships abroad. A well-known fund-raising function, bringing in thousands of dollars, is the annual luncheon in honour of Inez Lowdermilk's birthday: she was 88 last February.

The other is Sharon Vale Lowdermilk, a "sabara" grandchild born to their forestry expert son, Skip, while he was also here with his family on a U.N. assignment.

Today, a third landmark will perpetuate the Lowdermilk name in Israel. The Professor Walter Clay Lowdermilk Memorial Forest, planted by the Jewish National Fund, in cooperation with the California Christian Committee for Israel, is to be dedicated at Mt. Tur'an and Mrs. Lowdermilk will be present at the ceremony.

Nothing could be more fitting to honour this great, selfless man, who loved and cared for the earth and its people, than the planting of trees to retain the soil, fight the winds and attract the rains. The many environmental organizations recently established may well see their first roots in that dedicated, sturdy pioneer, whose prophetic foresight drove him across the continents teaching, admonishing, and preaching for the cause of Man and Nature. He always said that, if Moses had foreseen the destruction mankind would bring upon the world around him, he would have added an Eleventh Commandment concerning "man's responsibility to the Holy Earth." Dr. Lowdermilk's Eleventh Commandment is engraved on a plaque at the Technion and also concludes Mrs. Lowdermilk's book.

"Thou shalt inherit the Holy Earth as a faithful steward, conserving its productivity and resources from generation to generation. Thou shalt safeguard thy fields from soil erosion, thy living waters from drying up, thy forests from desolation, and protect the hills from over-grazing by thy herds, that thy descendants may have abundance forever. If any shall fail in this good stewardship of the earth, thy fruitful fields shall become sterile, stony ground or wasteland, and thy descendants shall decrease and live in poverty, or perish from off the face of the earth."

The days of the fish-hunters are numbered

By UVEDALE TRISTRAM

LONDON.—THE WORLD is taking more and more fish from the seas and some of the most valuable stocks are in danger of being exploited. This causing concern to fishery experts who believe that some species could be fished out altogether unless action taken to conserve them. The matter will be raised when the Third N Law of the Sea Conference opened in New York this week. During the past ten years, major political and economic influences have been at work in the international sea fishing industry. In 1960, the industry seemed capable of sustaining limitless expansion. Today it is generally accepted that the upper limits of large scale commercial production are rapidly approaching for many fish. In some cases, especially in the northern hemisphere, these limits have already been reached or passed. This is the background to the fisheries dispute between Britain and Iceland.

In the mid-sixties the bulk of the world's catch came from the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans, where there is increasing activity in the waters south of the Tropic of Cancer. The pattern of world fishing has also been altered by several important developments — the debate on national fishery zones, the rise in the price of oil, inflation, the higher costs of boats and equipment, labour costs, and changing world attitudes on overfishing, conservation, and international cooperation.

By YAACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter
LEISURE TIME on the increase? West Berlin professor, here to work with Technion experts on a joint project on open air recreation, thinks not. Dr. Hans Klemstedt told the Jerusalem Post that the "increased leisure time of the future," which had been foreseen in the sixties following the widespread implementation of computer-controlled automation, has, in effect, turned out to be a myth.

"Experience has shown that disposable leisure time has not increased as a result of the industrial



Large scale sea fishing may well be moving towards a permanent decline. A UN Development Programme paper points out: "Fishing remains the major food producing system in the world that continues to rely on hunting and the exploitation of wild stocks. Yet the days of man the hunter of fish are numbered. In his place must come the manager of natural resources and the fish farmer."

Fish farming is being carried out successfully in fresh water in many countries. Sea farming has hardly been tried. Yet its range of possibilities is great and varied. Trout and salmon are being successfully grown in floating cages in Japan, New Zealand, Norway and the United States.

The fishing resources of the seas and oceans are unevenly distributed. The largest and most lucrative fishing grounds are found close to a somewhat limited number of coastal states. In addition, some developing coastal nations lack the ships, the equipment and the knowledge to exploit their own fisheries to the full. The benefits of their fishing grounds go to the richer nations who are able to use their sophisticated equipment far from their own coasts.

UNEP has now taken the first steps to start a global Aquaculture Development Programme. Other projects under consideration include the development of unused fish resources in the Southern Ocean, an international fish market information centre and a plan to increase fresh water fish production in the Sahel zone of Africa. (Gemini)

The myth of more leisure

automation revolution," said Dr. Klemstedt, Director of the Institute for Landscape and Open Space Planning at the Technical University of West Berlin. "True, we work fewer hours. But, at the same time, we do not have more free time, to dispose of as we wish."

There were several reasons for this, he noted. One such reason is that the stresses of automated work have taken their toll in terms of health, causing a number of people to spend a good deal of time seeking

medical attention.

Furthermore, the higher living standards brought about by automated industry has resulted in people spending much more time shopping for goods which they did not find necessary to possess or consume in the past, or perhaps could not afford. Then, of course, time is wasted sitting on the congested roads which have resulted from the larger number of cars people can now afford.

Finally, the greater skills demand-

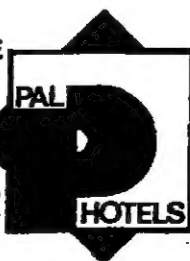
ed by automation forces more and more people to spend more and more time taking courses to enable them to keep up with their work requirements.

Thus, concluded Dr. Klemstedt, "We may work less, but we have less time as well. And in addition, the managerial echelons in industry must, in fact, work more to enable others to work less," he said.

Dr. Klemstedt, together with a small team of experts from his university, is working with a Technion team to formulate a "Comprehensive Planning Model for Outdoor Recreation."

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Authors and publishers, institutions and organizations are invited to submit entries for the above prize, which is awarded for art books.

Reference books and books giving the results of research, written in Hebrew (original language or translations into Hebrew) may be submitted. The subject matter should be in any field of art, plastic arts, art graphics and photography, or the history of art. Books should have been printed in the last three years, but manuscripts that have not yet been published may also be submitted. Books and manuscripts should be submitted in four copies, not later than March 31, 1978, to the Dept. of Culture, Education and Arts, Haifa Municipality, 20 Rehov Y.L. Peretz, Haifa.

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AFTER THE PRICE-INDEX RISE Tax burden will not be bigger in real terms

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent
Following an increase in the price index of about 15 per cent during the last six months, tax scales have been adapted — as recommended by the Ben-Shahar Tax Reform Committee — so that the tax burden will remain no greater than in real terms.
Thus the tax-exempt unit (two for the taxpayer, one for his wife, one for each of his first two children, etc.) is lifted from IL100 to IL115.
But the tax brackets (the level of income at which the taxpayer passes to a higher tax level) have not been put up by only 70 per cent of the index rise, or 10.45 per cent. A decision was taken by the Ministry of Finance.
Also social benefits (e.g., the tax-exempt allowance at the workplace, etc.) increased by no more than 70 per cent of the index rise. The new tables come into force April 1, and are not affected by the cost-of-living allowance.
Here is the situation for wage-earners:

Income	Income
Previously	Now
Up to IL3,000	Up to IL3,325
IL3,000-5,500	IL3,325-6,075
IL5,500-8,500	IL6,075-9,275
IL8,500-11,500	IL9,275-12,675
IL11,500	IL12,675

Subsidies will go up if Vat is early
Jerusalem Post Reporter
PRICES of 14 basic commodities subsidized by the Treasury will not be raised again in the coming six months, according to Deputy Secretary-General Yoram Meshel.
He told reporters in Tel Aviv Monday that the Government intended to increase subsidies if Value Added Tax is imposed before October.
He also said the Labour Federation will continue its efforts to pressure the Government to increase its allocation to health services. Otherwise hospital fees would rise considerably and Histadrut membership dues — which include Kupat Holim insurance — may be doubled.

Tel Aviv to grow — up

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter
L AVIV. — After many years of deliberations the local Planning Commission has finally approved a plan for the expansion of the city. The plan relates chiefly to the centre of town, where some 10,000 flats could be added.
The commission says that the present plan for the expansion of buildings in the city sections of town, where one- and two-story buildings are still common. The areas are between the Yarkon River in the north and Nahmani Street in the south, and between Ilm Givrol in the east and the beach in the west end of town. In all, it is a 4,500 dunam area, and prices about 9 per cent of the

Training West Bank farmers

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HON LEZION. — Agronomists in Judea and Samaria have been giving intensive job proposals in the area, particularly in the Jordan Valley, and especially after completing special courses in agronomy in Israel, the chairman of the Agricultural Research Organization (ARO) at the centre said here yesterday.
The spokesman stated that his mission had already held three courses for Judea and Samaria agronomists and next week it is starting its fourth, for 12 agronomists for pasture and legume crops. It will be a month-long course, which will include lectures, working laboratories and study tours to

Bosses complain about wages

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter
FA. — Wage demands ranging from 20 to 150 per cent have been submitted by trade unions in the north, with the backing of the Herta and Paul Amirson Foundation, according to the northern office of the coordinating Bureau for Economic Organizations, an employers' body. According to a bureau press release, some demands, notably in the tile industry, are likely to be wage bills.
The demands, according to the bureau office, contradict the guidelines for negotiating signed jointly by the Bureau's main employers and the Histadrut. This document recommended a maximum wage

W YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Tuesday, March 16, 1976

Market gaining again

W YORK. — Stocks were rising yesterday after overcoming session hesitation. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 44 points to 978.83, and leading issues took a small lead.
commentary and selected list of stocks are based on the quotations p.m. New York time.

Union Carbide	74%
United Technologies	57%
U.S. Steel	53%
Westinghouse Elec.	16%
Woolworth	24%
Avon Prod.	40%
Boeing	28%
Boise Cascade	25%
Citibank	32%
Control Data	24%
Disney	59%
Dome Mines	42%
Fairchild Camera	1%
General Dynamics	47%
IBM	28%
Int. Tel. Tel.	27%
LTV Corp.	14%
McDonalds	61%
Natl. Semiconductor	50%
NOR Corp.	28%
Polaroid	40%
RCA Corp.	27%
Sperry Rand	46%
Syntex	30%
Xerox	62%

Tables prepared by the Internal Revenue Department show that the changes benefit those with small incomes and large families slightly more (in percentage terms), than others.
A married man with two children earning IL1,600 a month will find that his after-tax income has risen by 11.47 per cent. If his income is IL8,500, the increase is only 6.76 per cent.
A bachelor earning IL3,000 a month will benefit by 10.41 per cent. A married man with six children earning the same income will enjoy an increase in his disposable income of 11.85 per cent.
According to the tax department the index increase during the six-month period April-June 1975 to December-February 1976 comes to 14.94 per cent. But the Central Bureau of Statistics had made it known minutes before that the index rise during that period was only 14.6 per cent.
All were baffled by this disparity. Questioned by The Jerusalem Post, Reuven Karshay, chief of the Prices Division in the Statistical Bureau, said cautiously: "We shall have to make another check." Commented Ben-Ami Zerkman, Deputy Director of the Internal Revenue: "We have till April 1 to get our figures straight."

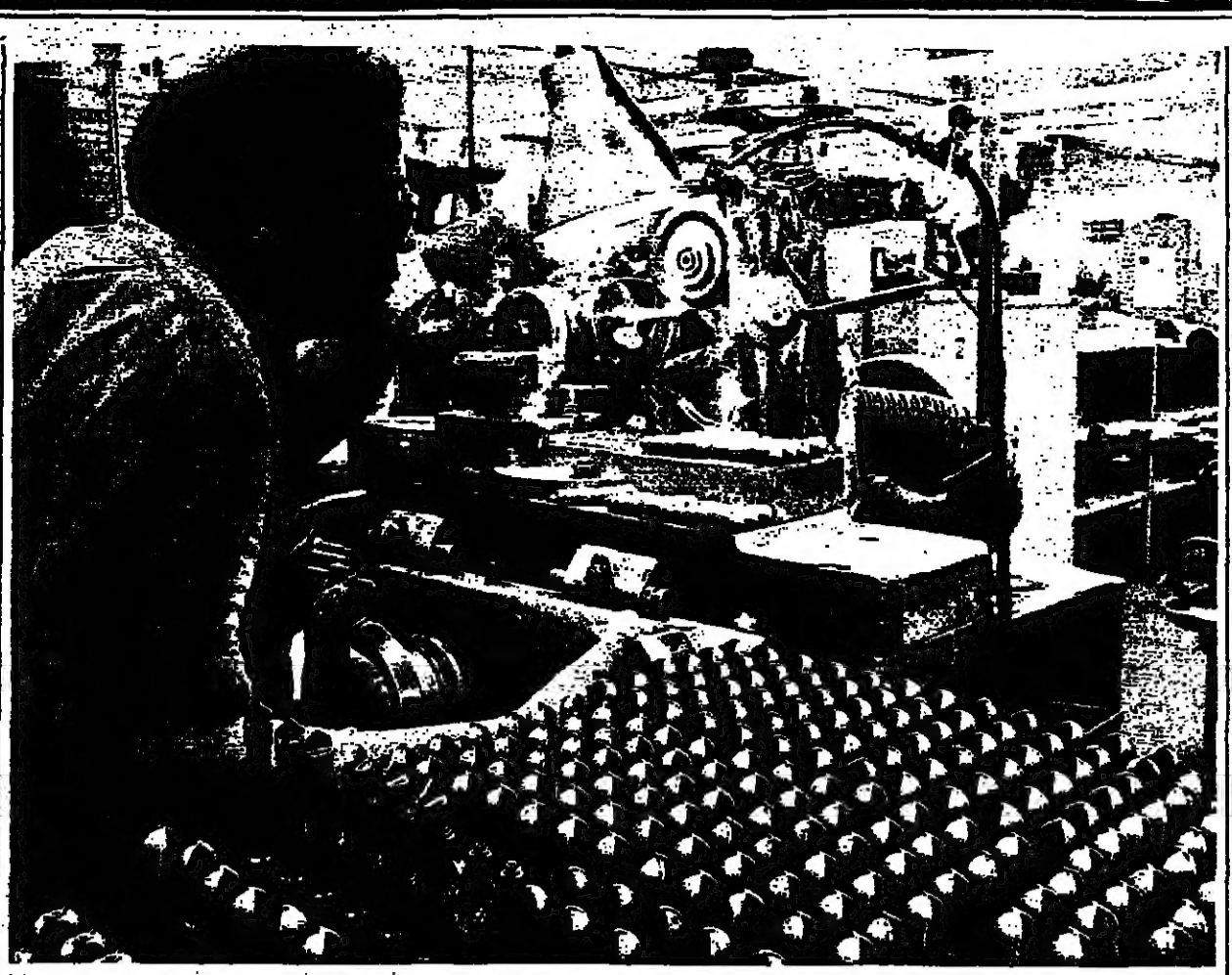
Some 5,500 structures are affected by the plan. Of these 378 are single storey, 325 are three-storey, and 1,150 three-storey. The rest are three-storey buildings constructed on pillars and therefore higher. The possible addition of 8,300 flats would mean an increase of 15 per cent in the number of apartments in the district.
The precise number of floors which buildings will be allowed to add to any particular building will depend on the street in which it is situated so that very narrow streets will not be overly congested.
Any additional construction, furthermore, will be conditional on the owners removing the building, planting new gardens and removing any illegally-constructed enclosures from the yards or rooftops.

scientific institutions in Israel. Next week's course will also include seven agronomists from Spain. Scientists of ARO, together with Agriculture Ministry workers and scientists of Hebrew University, have also recently drawn up two soil maps of Israel. The first includes not only soils in Israel but in the Golan, Judea and Samaria, and the north-west Sinai. It is in colour, showing types of soils and natural vegetation in each area and the agricultural use of the soil. This map will be specially useful for teachers, students, geographers, and farmers.
The second map is for regional planners, especially engineers, agronomists and others in the planning field.

increase of 6 per cent this year. But the Herta Labour Council's spokesman disputed the Bureau's figures. Unions submitted demands only within the framework of the national guidelines agreement, he said. Additional increases, above the 6 per cent norm, arose out of benefits of switching from a daily to a monthly basis of payment, "which the Co-ordinating Bureau's northern office apparently, wrongly, regards as outside the agreement."
The demands also include the normal annual wage creep of 4 to 8 per cent not covered by the agreement, and basic social benefits still not conceded by a minority of employers, though these were part and parcel of all wage agreements.

Trading was active. Volume was 18,130,000.
Observers noted that business inventories in January rebounded after two months of declines while sales climbed sharply and February housing starts jumped 27 per cent from January.

According to Bacon and Ellis this shift was the unintended consequence of government policies during economic recession. Governments spent more at these times, mainly to reduce unemployment. But the workers taken on in recession were not available for industry in subsequent booms, so that shortages of labour helped to bring these to an end sooner than would otherwise have happened. The pattern was then repeated in the next recession.
The upsurge in non-industrial employment has reduced the contribution that productive industry can make both to exports and to industrial investment, Bacon and Ellis argue. The proportion of industrial production exported fell during the period from 12 to 9 per cent, and the proportion invested fell by a third to only 5.3 per cent. Poor investment has failed to provide the up-to-date machinery needed for economic expansion and failed to create new jobs in industry, thereby inflicting long-term unem-



A worker at the Iscar carbide plant in Nahariya.

A call for private industrial ownership

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Stef Wertheimer, the Nahariya industrialist who stepped up production by instituting a tax return at his own expense over a year before the government began the current tax revision, this week called for a major slash in the State budget.
Speaking at the Engineers Club here, Wertheimer said the budget should be cut from IL84,000m. to IL78,000m. with a firm commitment not to table any additional budgets during the current fiscal year. This, he said, would be the only way to encourage workers to leave the unproductive services and go into industry.
With the budget cut, the ministries would simply be unable to replace the 20,000 civil servants who leave annually through natural at-

trition. At the same time, he said, civil service wages should be frozen while industries should be encouraged to grant better conditions.
"My own plant, which does a lot of exporting, can't operate a second shift for lack of skilled workers, and I know there are many more like us," he said. "The skilled men still prefer government or public service. In my opinion far too many have become vocational instructors, in vocational schools whose graduates become insurance agents."
The founder and manager of the Iscar firm, which manufactures carbides, also felt there were far too many professional advisers in public service. "If this is not changed quickly, ours may become the best documented bankruptcy in history," he warned.
Mr. Wertheimer introduced the tax reform in his own plant, to en-

courage his workers to do more. He said he did so "in order to force the government to act by setting an example." He said that now industries should leave the control of the government and the Histadrut and go to private investors.
"I feel the whole system is out of balance, with the vast majority of workers employed by either government or Histadrut-owned enterprises. I advocate the sale of every possible government enterprise to private investors or shareholders. As for the Histadrut I believe they cannot keep on wearing two hats, that of a Trade Union and of a large scale employer."
He was confident that if industry were properly run by private owners or shareholder appointed managers, Israel's real potential could change the present grave economic situation.

Britain fears civil service threat

By LAURENCE MARKS
LONDON. — The British are no longer a nation of shopkeepers. They are a nation of functionaries.
The number of public officials, including those who are employed in State-owned industries, and the huge edifice of the social services, is steadily increasing. The size of the bureaucracy and its pay has become a political issue.
The former Liberal Party leader Jo Grimond has made this the theme of his speeches. He complains that "the country is being 'bitten' by bureaucracies, each one out for itself." The civil service have "entrusted themselves as the most powerful trade union in the country, protected against inflation, guaranteed as to jobs and pensions, and with vast patronage."
Grimond is not alone in his criticism. It has long been the stock-in-trade of Conservative politicians extolling the virtues of private enterprise and self-help. What has changed is that socialists are now being expressed by people like Grimond who are not in principle opposed to State intervention in economic and social activity.
And the emphasis is now on the practical limits to bureaucracy rather than on the ideological arguments against it. "We cannot continue to increase Britain's administrative staff that they outnumber the producers," Tory leader Margaret Thatcher said the other day. "We cannot go on with more and more officials to redistribute less and less wealth."

The issue goes beyond bureaucracy to the total number of people employed in the public service. The most persuasive analysis of the danger has come from two young Oxford economists, Robert Bacon and Walter Ellis. Seeking to explain the country's poor industrial performance (output increased by only 15 per cent between 1965 and 1975, compared with 35 per cent in the previous 10 years), they have identified a massive structural shift in the British economy since the early 1960s. Workers have been leaving factories at an accelerating rate and moving into services, of which central and local government are leading suppliers.
This is an international trend among industrialized nations, but it is happening in Britain on a far greater scale than anywhere else. Non-industrial employment has increased by 32 per cent in relation to industrial employment in the years 1961-75, compared with 16 per cent in France, 14.7 per cent in Germany, 12.1 per cent in the U.S. and 8.9 per cent in Italy.
In Britain, most of these former factory workers have taken jobs in central government, where numbers increased by 14 per cent during the period, and in local government, where they increased by a staggering 54 per cent.
According to Bacon and Ellis this shift was the unintended consequence of government policies during economic recession. Governments spent more at these times, mainly to reduce unemployment. But the workers taken on in recession were not available for industry in subsequent booms, so that shortages of labour helped to bring these to an end sooner than would otherwise have happened. The pattern was then repeated in the next recession.
The upsurge in non-industrial employment has reduced the contribution that productive industry can make both to exports and to industrial investment, Bacon and Ellis argue. The proportion of industrial production exported fell during the period from 12 to 9 per cent, and the proportion invested fell by a third to only 5.3 per cent. Poor investment has failed to provide the up-to-date machinery needed for economic expansion and failed to create new jobs in industry, thereby inflicting long-term unem-

ployment among the older unskilled workers.
This melancholy diagnosis confirms the day-to-day experience of businessmen who complain that the Government's policy of pay restraint — pay rises are currently limited to 5 per cent — prevents them from competing for staff with employers in the public sector, where wages and job security have improved in relation to the private sector.
At a popular level, resentment has more to do with these pay differentials than with sophisticated economic arguments. Of the 720,000 civil servants (central government staff), well over 80 per cent are paid the national average wage of £80 a week or less. Resentment is focused on a small cadre of senior administrators at policy-making level. It comes very largely from middle-class salary-earners and small entrepreneurs whose incomes have been severely hit by a combination of inflation, recession and high taxation.
A year ago, the five top grades of civil servants were given rises ranging from £1,825 a year to £3,000, bringing their salaries into the £12,000-£20,000 range, and these were only the first stage of larger increases that have since been put into bank by the pay restraint policy. Three months later, the next four grades received rises ranging from £1,115 to £2,765.
Most middle-class salaried people now earn less than a principal in the civil service (£7,450), and most university professors less than a senior principal (£9,350) — and these grades are at fairly low levels of policy-making.
The resentment is compounded by the fact that top civil servants have found collective bargaining to reinforce their privileges. The last round of pay rises in the first half of 1975 opened up a sizeable gap between two sections of the largely non-unionized middle class: those working for big corporations that were strong enough to weather the storm and protect their employees' real incomes, and those working in firms that have taken a battering and cannot afford to insulate them against the economic temperature. Public service employees are seen to be on the sunny side of this gap, entirely as a result of successful wage-bargaining at a time of national economic difficulties.
On present trends, a fifth of Britain's working population will be employed in the public service by the end of the decade. Last November, the civil service completed a six-month investigation into the possibility of reducing the number of civil servants. To nobody's surprise, it concluded that no significant reductions were possible without major political decisions.
Perhaps the most important change is that the need for such political decisions is now acknowledged by the Labour Government. It has announced its intention of cutting the number of civil servants and of reexamining the costly inflation-proofing of public service pensions introduced by the Conservative Government in 1971.
It is becoming common for Labour politicians to refer to the cost of administration in public discussions about the desirability of legislating for some new social reform. What is uncertain is whether past legislation has already, as Grimond fears, created a vested interest powerful enough to obstruct attempts to reduce the size and relative cost of the public service. (Otna)

Can Beirut's economy make a comeback?

BEIRUT. — Even before the recent flare-up of conflict in Lebanon, observers were asking whether the country was heading for a post-war boom or a permanent role as the economic has-been of the Middle East.
In addition to the human tragedy — the deaths of 10,000 people, with another estimated 250,000 homeless — the year-long orgy of violence resulted in damage valued at anywhere from 10,700m. Lebanese pounds (\$4,000m.) to 25,000m. pounds (\$10,000m.). The latter figure roughly equals half of the country's GNP.
As recently as two weeks ago the leaders of the Lebanese business and banking community saw promise of a return to the good old days. Among the optimists was Adnan Kassar, president of the Lebanese Chamber of Commerce. "I am confident that it will take only one or two years, three at the most, to rebuild Lebanon," he said in an interview.
"There will be another boom here — if security prevails. Life will be back to normal within two or three months — if security prevails." That is a big if, and the recent political turmoil has made it an even bigger if.
The optimism of Mr. Kassar and other business leaders here is based on what they consider the absence of an alternative for Beirut.
"There are various arguments in favour of Beirut," said Hikmat Nuwayad of the First National Bank of Chicago. "In no other Arab capital do you find such well-trained personnel, such good communications, such good air connections, such well-run hotels and such dynamic and vigorous people."
This dynamism and vigour was apparent at all levels of society, in Beirut's fashionable Hamra district, bustling before the fear of lawlessness cleared the streets at around eight p.m. A pimp recently approached a foreign visitor with what was probably a uniquely Lebanese offer.
"You want a beautiful girl who knows every trick in the book?" he asked. Told no, he offered a boy with the same qualities. Turned down again, he said: "O.K., I leave you alone but tell me, do you prefer boys or girls?"
Told the visitor's preference, the man said earnestly: "Come with me. I give you two girls for the price of one. Off-season rebate for you."

By BERNARD DEBUSMANN
"But it is one thing to reconstruct about 5,000 shelled houses and dynamited shops and repair 45 damaged factories," a Western diplomat here said. "It is quite another to restore the confidence of Arab and foreign investors in the stability of a country which has so clearly demonstrated that it is prone to anarchy as has Lebanon."
Convincing foreign businessmen that things are about to return to pre-war normality is just one step on the way towards a return to Lebanon's former position. In 1974, the number of tourists visiting here almost equaled the number of inhabitants. The visitors spent 900m. Lebanese pounds (\$360m.), about a fifth of the GNP.
With a wide range of businesses and even small industries dependent on tourism, a full revival of commerce is impossible without the return of the tourists. According to Nasser Safieddin of the National Council of Tourism, the overall number of tourists is not expected to return to pre-war levels before 1977.
Meanwhile, government revenues from taxes will be vastly decreased as business activity is running in low gear," said a senior banker. "Government spending will be vastly increased because of reconstruction programmes. We can't do it without outside help. If it fails to come, we must sell our gold and foreign currency reserves (estimated at about \$2,500m. and the Lebanese pound will go down.)"
Paradoxically in a country of paradoxes, the civil war helped shore up the value of the pound. According to banking sources, one of the reasons why it remained stable was a massive transfer of funds from abroad to arm the warring factions and pay their fighters' wages.
His statement contrasts with an advertising campaign in Lebanon's newspapers, launched in mid-February, urging citizens to stay in the country rather than emigrate. Concocted by an American advertising agency, the campaign features pictures of Lebanese from all walks of life under the headline "our love of Lebanon does not stop at nice slogans."
Carried free of charge by the press here, the advertisements have Lebanese patriots say "I learn every day that someone has left or someone is thinking of emigrating. For me it would not be difficult to take my family and begin life anew in another country. But rebuilding Lebanon means staying here." (Reuters)

Scenics concede the points in favour of Beirut, where even at the height of the war essential services such as communications worked better than in Cairo or Amman, contenders for the Lebanese capital's position.

U.K. tour firms cut commissions

By GEORGE LEONOF
Jerusalem Post Travel Reporter
Four tour operators in Britain, considered among the most important of those specializing in holiday packages to Israel, have created an outcry in U.K. tourist trade circles by cutting commissions to agents.
Instead of the accepted 10 per cent paid by wholesalers to retail agents in Britain, they have decided on a flat £10 for packages worth up to £250, and £12.50 for holidays above that figure.
The companies involved are Pel-tours, Albany Foremost Travel, Goodmos Tours and Slade Travel. The London trade journal, Tourist Trade Gazette, claims that the trend was started by Pel-tours, and commented that the virtual abolition of commissions creates a dangerous precedent. "In times of hyper-inflation the last thing an agent needs is a fixed handling fee..."
The Gazette called on the relevant trade associations to act quickly and decisively to stop and reverse this trend.
Pel-tours' London director Michael Halper was quoted as saying the companies had no choice but to reduce fees to retailers, because rising fares would otherwise push prices so high as to force them out of the market.
The Pel-tours managing-director in Israel told The Post yesterday that its two sister companies in the U.K., in London and Manchester, decided on marketing policy by themselves, as they are obviously better placed to judge the situation.
It is understood that the four companies in the U.K., who retail packages to Israel themselves have decided to place greater emphasis on direct sales.

on direct sales.

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Wage policy: illusion and reality

THE BEST that can be said for the Civil Servants' Union rejection of the Barkai committee's recommendations is that it is short-sighted and self-defeating.

Not surprisingly, this ill-considered act of appeasement towards a vocal pressure group — the 18,000 Government employees who already get the special-functions allowance — has split the workers' side in two. The larger segment in the civil service, those who do not get the allowance, have dissociated themselves from their own union's stand.

The difficulty is not in preventing the extension of the allowance to those others, though they have practically all put in for it in their time. The problem is how to subtract the benefit from the people who already possess it.

It is true that nothing like this has been attempted before. Yet it is impossible to leave the existing situation unchanged. The Barkai committee has revealed that there is nothing "special" about the allowance, which is just an ordinary wage rise. Departments that do not have it are prepared to waive their claim — provided the principle of equal pay for equal work is retained; which means that no one should have it.

A way out of this dilemma is shaping up in the Histadrut, of respectably abolishing the allowance, as required by the Barkai report, but of raising civil service wages at the same time. This would save everybody's face, by restoring equality, without reducing anybody's pay packet after all.

The loser, of course, would be the nation at large, which must include — in the longer term — the civil servants themselves. Increasing their wages by 6 per cent (the figure mentioned) would cost, among other things, IL2,500m., if all the linked occupations are included.

Representatives round the bargaining-table should take into account that this IL2,500m. may exist in the form of banknotes, which can be printed at will. But it does not exist in the form of goods or services. Any wage rise would be nominal. The destruction of a wage policy aimed at giving preference to production workers would, on the other hand, be very real.

How to apply common sense in the face of organized opposition is a baffling problem at the easiest of times. But common sense is not such a rare commodity as it appears. If the 18,000 beneficiaries of this wage distortion are made to see quite clearly that they have no chance of retaining it, the effort they will put out to do so will be correspondingly less; which is the best that can be expected.

The benefits of European unity

THE FRENCH Government's decision to float the franc is a step away from European unity. It shows again how difficult it is to knead nations together when each retains its separate sovereignty and pursues its own policies.

Instead of narrowing, the gap in European living standards is widening — between Germany at one end of the scale, whose policies are such that output keeps surging, and Britain or Italy at the other end, whose conditions are close to static.

It is likely that unity is more beneficial to Europe than division, because it increases safety and makes the constituent states less vulnerable. Medium-sized powers are prone to seek the temporary advantage, to jostle for position, to make tactical alliances, to placate potential supporters — whether it is Britain on the domestic front, compromising with its trade unions, or France on the international scene, compromising with Arab Governments.

The idea of a united Europe is especially well represented by the European Commission, whose President, M. Francois Ortolan, has just completed the first visit in Israel by a person holding his office. No wonder the Commission takes a more dispassionate view of continental interests than, say, the European Council of Ministers, which stands for a "Europe of nationalities."

The latter is influenced by individual Foreign Ministers with an immediate axe to grind. The Europeans proper articulate a long-range notion of the common weal. European unity could bring stability, both in internal and external affairs. And that must be beneficial to the world at large — Israel included.

ISRAEL PRESS

Sadat 'expression of loyalty'

HA'ARETZ (Independent) writes that Sadat's move to abolish the friendship pact with the Soviet Union was made with "great dramatization" in order to dispel any doubts as to his loyalty towards the West, whilst trying to convince the Egyptian army officers that the pro-American swerve enjoys wide public support, both in the Egyptian Parliament as well as from the man in the street. The paper feels that Sadat would not have dared to take this step without clear-cut promises from the American Administration that the U.S. will ensure that Soviet

arms are replaced by their U.S. equivalent.
DA'AR (Histadrut) points out that Sadat's move away from Moscow began as far back as 1972, when he expelled the Soviet technicians from Egypt. Since the Yom Kippur war Sadat has quite openly crossed over into the American-influenced sphere, due to his anti-Communist approach, and prompted by the wish to neutralize the U.S. in the Middle East conflict. He realized that only through America would he be able to regain territories lost by Nasser in the Six-Day War.

VIEWPOINT

DRAWING UP a municipal budget is by no means as complicated as putting together a national budget. There are no defence expenditures to worry about, no overall economic policy to hammer out, and very little scope for policy shaping. City operational budgets can change very little in municipal affairs. At best they can ensure that existing services are not curtailed.

"Our budget is in a straitjacket before it is even born," is how a member of the Finance Committee of the Tel Aviv City Council once put it. The general form of the budget is pre-determined by factors over which the City Fathers have very little control.

The trouble is that every year sizeable portions of the operational budget must be allocated to such "non-productive" expenditures as re-paying loans obtained years ago. Out of the IL1,000m. operational budget now being considered by the Tel Aviv municipal executive for the 1976-77 fiscal year, IL300m. will go to paying municipal debts, some of which were incurred more than a decade ago. Many of these debts are linked to the cost-of-living index.

By far the biggest chunk of the budget — 41 per cent — goes for salaries. The municipal payroll, it is generally agreed, is grossly inflated, although no one in City Hall is ready to cite precise figures. The Labour-dominated Municipal Employees Union is all-powerful, and the Likud city administration has been walking on a labour-relations tightrope since it assumed office two years ago: none of its members is interested in testing the union if this can be avoided.

Unofficially, however, it is estimated that Tel Aviv could do with as many as 2,000 fewer municipal employees and not feel the difference. (At present the municipal treasury pays the salaries of nearly 12,000 employees, including teachers.) Many employees have long ceased to earn their keep. Not only are there too many persons in administrative jobs, but even in the sanitation department, for example, there are workers who for reasons of poor health or age can no longer function effectively. As many as one third of the sanitation men may be absent from work on a given day.

THERE IS not much the city can do about this. The union would surely declare a strike if the city attempted to reduce its payroll to any substantial degree. The lesson of the Mayor's attempt last year to dismiss 18 temporary cleaning women has not been lost on the administration. At the time, the union, with the full backing of the Tel Aviv Labour Council, declared a strike that paralysed City Hall. Though they did not have tenure, the 18 women could not be fired.

The union has been just as powerful in similar skirmishes. It has shown the administration that without the union's blessing employees cannot be shifted from departments in which they are superfluous to others that need their services. Even the attempt to put an end to moonlighting by employees on city time aroused an outcry by the union because of the use of private detectives to collect the various departments usually detail new plans. The city treasury examines and evaluates the various proposals, and usually a good deal of bargaining is involved. Occasionally the two sides reach agreement, but more often the differences remain un-

The straitjacket budget

resolved and the matter is brought before the city executive and in the end it is really up to the Mayor to decide on priorities. So a good deal depends on what a particular Mayor considers important.

MAYORS Mordechai Namir and Yehoshua Rabinowitz, both of whom operated in conditions of comparative prosperity, tended to place much emphasis on the physical development of Tel Aviv. During their administrations the city took a great leap forward, with the construction of projects ranging from the sea-side hotel row to the university. The present administration considers that much of that expenditure comes under the head of luxury and terms many of the buildings examples of "prestige construction."

Thus, despite pressures from the joint city-government Atarim company, the municipality this year will continue to keep the plans for the marina beach-front entertainment and amusement centre (evolved during the last administration) in deep freeze. Priority will go instead to what Mayor Lahat calls "the big little things that determine the quality of daily life in the city for the average resident. Improved services are more important than museums, and more frequent sweeping-up on Allenby Road and Rehov Dizengoff are infinitely more important than the infra-structure for another hotel on Rehov Hayarkon."

The new operational budget will include only IL23m. for new services. Of this some IL6m. will go for 78 more sanitation workers and for engaging the services of a private

Two thousand of Tel Aviv's 12,000 municipal employees could be fired, with no noticeable effect on the level of services, writes Post reporter SARAH HONIG in this analysis of budget making in Israel's largest city.

at the same time it has hired 194 new employees, mainly teachers, sanitation workers and social workers. It is only the budget left-overs, amounting to no more than IL300m., that the municipality can actually use to run the city. For a city such as Tel Aviv, which daily serves a population more than twice the number of its own inhabitants, this leaves little room for creativity and innovation in policy formulation.

When the time comes to divide up this very small slice of the municipal pie, the haggling begins. When submitting their requests the various departments usually detail new plans. The city treasury examines and evaluates the various proposals, and usually a good deal of bargaining is involved. Occasionally the two sides reach agreement, but more often the differences remain un-

sanitation contractor to clean up the city on the Sabbath. "This is what our priorities find expression in," municipal spokesman Amihai Shapira explains. "We are putting considerable emphasis on the city's appearance, and so IL7m. of IL23m. earmarked for immovable will be used to renovate school buildings. Some of them are in a atrocious state."

ANOTHER IL4m. will be used to take on additional social workers and youth instructors. Programs for slum youngsters are to be expanded, and Friday-night activities for the youth will be undertaken. This is usually a "dead night," very little going on, and "we will take as many kids as we can off the street corners and give them a constructive and enjoyable way to spend the evening," Shapira says.

Instead of proceeding with "more grandiose" facets of the Netzer Ayalon projects, such as construction of the highway along the eastern end of the city in the Ayalon creek-bed, it is planned to "the more realistic and feasible parts of the project, such as the construction of overpasses at junctions that are usually so congested as to create traffic bottlenecks during rush-hour traffic. For the ordinary Tel Avivian this will mean a tangible improvement," Shapira believes.

No city in Israel can raise all the funds it needs from its own sources of revenue, and Tel Aviv is no exception. It will depend on the Government for IL210m. of its IL230m. budget. The only consolation is in terms of percentages the deficit will decrease in the coming year. While in the fiscal year that ended March 31, the IL174.2m. deficit accounted for 23 per cent of IL760m. budget, in the 1976-77 the deficit will make up only 21 per cent of the budget.

I SHOULD HAVE made it clear last week that "Fuch" is no longer a magazine for "the unimorous and the prematurely old."

As a matter of fact I enjoy it tremendously and, despite dandruff, ingrowing toenails and carious teeth, I believe that I'm growing old at the normal pace and rather gracefully, as a matter of fact.

The improvement in the magazine's performance began with the editorship of the iconoclastic Malcolm Muggeridge in the fifties and has been consolidated by the present editor, William Davis, who has helped to restore the wit and the sparkle of its irreverent youth. It now ranks as one of the world's leading satirical magazines.

This isn't saying much, I'm afraid. The competition is rather anemic. Take the largest circulation magazine — "Krokodil." The Russians put it out at the rather odd interval of every 10 days and sell 4.6 million copies. If you've ever seen it you may have come to the conclusion that the record circulation figures are the result of the customers being forced to buy it — or else. "Krokodil," its Polish counterpart, isn't much better while the German monthly "Fardon," though free to comment on the national leadership, is rather ponderous in its tone — or perhaps merely German.

Things start picking up with "Le Canard Enchaîné," the lively French satirical weekly. Its barbed humour is usually accurately zeroed in possibly because many of its contributors are reputed to be government officials and politicians writing under pseudonyms.

In the United States, the leading contenders are "Monocle" and "National Lampoon."

The first only appears sporadically and the editors are hamstrung by their belief that reality is infinitely more grotesque than any satire could possibly be. They restrict their only way to overcome this handicap is to employ the old principle of "if you can't lick 'em, join 'em," so in 1964 one of the "Monocle" editors, Harvey Kitman, campaigned for the Presidency. Claiming to be more reactionary than Goldwater, he called for the emancipation of the slaves, the unconditional surrender of the South and

the reinforcement of the garrison of Fort Sumter.

THE "LAMPPOON" gets a lot of mileage out of parodying other periodicals and succeeds in proving the truth of the saying "c'est le ridicule qui tue."

They murdered "Psychology Today" with a parody entitled "Look at Me, I'm Drowning: 'The Game of Sink or Swim.'" A synopsis of the article says, "A games theorist argues that the peculiar shouting and arm-waving behaviour exhibited by drowning men represents a form of aggressive, attention-seeking, role-playing. He believes that throwing them a life preserver does nothing to solve the basic problem of alienation and only encourages repetition of their aberrant tendencies."

The same dog-eat-dog attitude characterises Britain's "Private Eye." In fact one of its principal stock characters is a journalist named Luncheon O'Booze.

The vagaries of sub-editors are parodied in an article purporting to be an issue of "The Sodom Times" which is replete with headlines in the great British tradition: "Phillysness Cut My Hair Claims Jailed Gaze Strong-Man," and "Tug-of-War Baby Case: Mr. Justice Solomon's Surprise Verdict."

"Private Eye" is certainly no respecter of persons. Harold Wilson's biography has appeared under the by-line "By Our Crime Reporter." ("He decided that when he grew up he would become a big boss in the crooked world of Westminster, where two rival gangs jostle for supreme power.")

Lord Snowdon holds a particular fascination for "Private Eye." Often referred to as "a royal photographer of restricted growth" or "the mysterious Abominable Snowdon, a small furry creature which snags at all who come near it," the magazine imagines him sitting alone in his enormous palace, "exposing his negatives in the privacy of his own darkroom."

Even the Godhead has had the treatment, inspired by a remark made by the Vice-Provost of Southwark Cathedral that a better

A HISTORY OF SATIRE

WITH PREJUDICE
ALEX BERLYNE

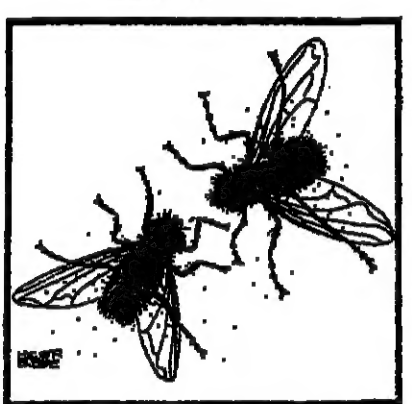


image was needed to replace the "old man sitting on a throne."

"Private Eye" soon dreamed up an advertising agency's preliminary report on the subject suggesting that he should be projected as "someone in his 30s, a sexually tolerant, intellectually tolerant man... living in Hampstead, 'Observer' reading, politically aware... a lover of Continental films and at the same time appreciates the Beatles. He is comfortably off but is aware of the many troubles confronting the world today."

SATIRE has a long history. Elijah the Prophet indulged in it at the expense of the priests of Baal when their sacrifice was not consumed, suggesting that their god "is missing, or he is gone aside or he is on a journey or peradventure he sleepeth and must be wakened." This is that special brand of humour described by Koestler as being situated on the line of intersection between the sublime and the trivial.

Satirists like Horace were "telling the truth in jest" while those like Juvenal loved to wound and to prick mankind's vain conceits. Swift believed that evil was rooted in man's nature, and in the structure of

society, and therefore he deserved only hatred and contempt for his pretensions and hypocrisy.

Pope foretold, in his "Dunciad," the coming of a new Dark Age brought about by human pride, selfishness and stupidity and did it superbly well in rhyming couplets.

And now a latter-day Pope has appeared in the person of the Australian writer Clive James who has just had a go at London's Beautiful People in his 1,800 line poem "The Fate of Felicity Park (Jonathan Cape)," in which he pillories "Lord Arnold Fatman, a sage; Mary Quim, a dressmaker; Ken Cunn, sometime critic, a libertine; Harold Half-Pint, an elliptical playwright" and many other thinly disguised celebrities and "personalities."

His style may be gauged from this description of Jonathan Miller, medical practitioner, author and film and stage director: "Imagine, if you will be the Brothers Mayo/Combined in partnership with Galleo; imagine, if you can the mind of Plato/Combined with every IBM in NATO; imagine, if you dare, that Leonardo/Wore elevator shoes like the Mikado..."

THE AMERICAN practitioners of the art are frequently disguised as stand-up comics.

Mort Sahl once referred to the appointment of Robert Kennedy as Attorney General with the throwaway line "Little Brother is Watching You." Sahl was shocked by the publication of the Yalta papers and suggested presciently, that they should be put out in a loose-

leaf binder so that "new betrayals could be added as they came along."

Bob Newhart, Lenny Bruce, Shelley Berman have all made the mark as satirists in the age-old tradition but the crown must undoubtedly go to Woody Allen who is capable of the most outrageous leaps of the imagination binding two unlikely subjects together in a manner which seems preordained.

In his "Hassidic Tales," he tells of a Reb Yekel of Zanzibar dreamed of buried treasure at Yalta set out in search and promptly appeared for three years.

When found he told the following story: "Three days out of Zanzibar was set upon by wild nomads. When they learned he was Jewish he forced him to alter all their jackets and take in their trousers."

THE LOCAL product, TV's Mr. Roach, could learn a lot from British and the Americans. He is from doctrinaire left-wing writing, regular contributor once had the unique distinction of having his stupidity and coarseness "described by the Supreme Court, being of 'unparalleled stupidity and coarseness'."

He tends to rely on rage and passion instead of wit. It is frequent, obscure, like a bad lecturer, who wields a club instead of a scalpel.

The producer, Mordechai Kirshenbaum, needs reminding that, without humour, satire is ineffective and without carelessness it is soon reduced to clownish security.

Most of all, it needs to broaden its range of targets.

Mr. Rabin is rather colourless presents immediate problems for satirist. Why not zero in on the believable pronouncements of Moshe Freedperson, M.E.?

READERS' LETTERS

TAX REFORM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I wish to propose a personal tax system premised on the following: every person (family unit) is expected to pay tax with the provision that, beyond a certain income, that person (family) has met his tax obligations and is fully exempt from further personal income tax. (This may be modified by a low rate of e.g. 10 per cent.)

Initially, this would mean that the tax revenue from those earning more than the set income might be lost. This, I feel, will be more than offset by increased output, income and resultant increased tax from the remainder of the population who will now have a strong added incentive to produce and earn more. The money from those currently earning more than the set income will also not be lost, since it will either enter the economic stream in the form of absorbing the output of others, or go into saving or investment instead of being hoarded.

The maximum tax would be a function of family size and some other key variables. The beauty of the system would be that books could be dispensed with for all individuals willing to pay the maximum tax. And for all enterprising individuals, the sky would be the limit. And on their coattails, many others would be able to hitch rides.

ZALMAN LOTNER

Petah Tikva.

ELIAT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I beg to differ with the opinion of Mr. Noulam concerning entertainment in Eliat (February 25). Here is what Eliat has to offer: Three times a week, film showings of the cinema in various hotels — free of charge. Twice a week, an afternoon tea with an entertainment programme — free of charge. Once a week, a cheese and wine party with a programme for IL15 all inclusive. Once a week, a special evening with a programme "Guest of the week raffle," including first drink for IL10. All these activities are organized and paid for by the Eliat Tourist Services Association. I am not mentioning six commercial piano bars, etc. etc.

As to his claim that "no tourist thinks of coming here a second time," I have met many tourists who are old-time friends of Eliat and return here every year — some of them for the seventh or eighth time.

I agree with Mr. Noulam that the town could be cleaner, but if he comes from New York, he should know something about the problems of keeping a town clean, and we are doing our best.

All in all, Mr. Noulam's criticism is a very personal view indeed — not even a good word for the sun, sea and scenery.

F. PRI-GAL

Eilat.

GENERAL OBASANJO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As a Nigerian, I feel that your description of General Olusegun Obasanjo, the new Nigerian head of state, is wrong. In your report of February 15, you write that he is a shy man and the photograph you published of him in your issue of February 16 makes him appear shy. But I need to know him and he is not a shy person. He is a strong personality always ready to express his ideas, even at the risk of his life. That is why he is loved and respected by many Nigerians regardless of religious or tribal differences.

ROBERTSON BOTIMI ABIOLA
Kibuts Migav-Am.

BRAVO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Bravo for the noteworthy improvements in your Overseas Weekly edition: lively, good style, improved format and art work.

I am especially pleased that you are providing more news pertinent to your overseas readers, with less emphasis on the endless internal squabbles.

ETHEL P. HORWITZ
Williamstown, Mass.

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JEWISH STATE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Congratulations to David Krivine on his article, "Defining the Jewish State" (February 19). How refreshing to have some clear thinking on the subject for a change.
Jerusalem.
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